

Before the
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, DC 20554

In the Matter of
Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for
Fiscal Year 2019
MD Docket No. 19-105

REPORT AND ORDER
AND FURTHER NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

Adopted: August 15, 2019

Released: August 27, 2019

Comment Date: (30 days after Federal Register publication)
Reply Comment Date: (60 days after Federal Register publication)

By the Commission: Commissioner O’Rielly issuing a statement.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. Each year, the Commission must adopt a new schedule of regulatory fees for regulatory payors, i.e., those entities required to fund the Commission’s activities. In this Report and Order, we adopt a schedule to collect the \$339,000,000 in congressionally required regulatory fees for fiscal year (FY) 2019.¹ These regulatory fees are due in September 2019. We also adopt several targeted amendments to our rules to conform with the text of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended by the RAY BAUM’S Act.² And in the attached Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, we seek comment on several proposals to amend our schedule of regulatory fees for FY 2020.

II. BACKGROUND

2. The Commission is required by Congress to assess regulatory fees each year in an amount that can reasonably be expected to equal the amount of its appropriation.³ Regulatory fees recover direct costs, such as salary and expenses; indirect costs, such as overhead functions; and support costs, such as rent, utilities, and equipment.⁴ Regulatory fees also cover the costs incurred in regulating entities that are statutorily exempt from paying regulatory fees (e.g., governmental and nonprofit entities, amateur radio operators, and noncommercial radio and television stations)⁵ and entities whose regulatory fees are waived.⁶

3. The Commission’s methodology for assessing regulatory fees must “reflect the full-time equivalent number of employees within the bureaus and offices of the Commission, adjusted to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission’s activities.”⁷ Since 2012, the Commission has assessed the allocation of full-time equivalents (FTE)⁸ by first determining the number of FTEs in each “core” bureau that carries out licensing activities (i.e., the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Media Bureau, Wireline Competition

¹ Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, Pub. L. No. 116-6, Division D—Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2019, Title V—Independent Agencies (2019) (FY 2019 Appropriation).

² The Repack Airwaves Yielding Better Access for Users of Modern Services Act of 2018, or the RAY BAUM’S Act of 2018, amended sections 8 and 9 and added section 9A to the Communications Act, effective October 1, 2018. See Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018, Pub. L. No. 115-141, 132 Stat. 1084, Division P – RAY BAUM’S Act of 2018, Title I, § 103 (2018); 47 U.S.C. §§ 159, 159A.

³ 47 U.S.C. § 159(a).

⁴ *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2004*, Report and Order, 19 FCC Rcd 11662, 11666, para. 11 (2004) (*FY 2004 Report and Order*).

⁵ 47 U.S.C. § 159(e).

⁶ 47 CFR § 1.1166.

⁷ 47 U.S.C. § 159(d); see prior section 9(b) (fees “derived by determining the full-time equivalent number of employees performing the activities described in subsection (a) within the Private Radio Bureau, Mass Media Bureau, Common Carrier Bureau, and other offices of the Commission, adjusted to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission’s activities. . .”).

⁸ One FTE, a “Full Time Equivalent” or “Full Time Employee,” is a unit of measure equal to the work performed annually by a full time person (working a 40-hour workweek for a full year) assigned to the particular job, and subject to agency personnel staffing limitations established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

Bureau, and International Bureau) and then attributing all other FTEs to payor categories based on these core FTE allocations.⁹

4. As part of its annual regulatory fee rulemaking process, the Commission seeks comment to improve the regulatory fee methodology and has adopted significant regulatory fee reforms. For example, in 2013, the Commission updated FTE allocations to more accurately reflect the number of FTEs working on regulation and oversight of regulatees in the payor categories.¹⁰ In 2014, the Commission adopted a new regulatory fee subcategory for toll free numbers within the Interstate Telecommunications Service Provider (ITSP) category.¹¹ In 2015, the Commission adopted a regulatory fee for Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS), as a subcategory of the cable television and IPTV fee category,¹² and reallocated four additional International Bureau FTEs from direct to indirect.¹³ In 2016, the Commission adjusted regulatory fees for radio and television broadcasters, based on the type and class of service and on the population served.¹⁴ In 2017, the Commission reallocated as indirect 38 FTEs in the Wireline Competition Bureau assigned to work on non-high cost programs of the Universal Service Fund.¹⁵ The Commission also reallocated for regulatory fee purposes four FTEs assigned to work on numbering issues from the Wireline Competition Bureau to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau¹⁶ and added non-common carrier terrestrial international bearer circuits (IBCs) as payors.¹⁷ In 2018, the Commission adopted new tiers for submarine cable regulatory fees,¹⁸ a new methodology for calculating full power broadcast television regulatory fees,¹⁹ and amended the rules regarding the collection of delinquent debt.²⁰

5. In 2018, as part of the RAY BAUM'S Act, Congress revised the Commission's regulatory fee authority by modifying section 9 and adding section 9A to the Communications Act.²¹ In

⁹ *Procedures for Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees*, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 27 FCC Rcd 8458, 8460, para. 5 & n.5 (2012) (*FY 2012 NPRM*).

¹⁰ *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2013*, Report and Order, 28 FCC Rcd 12351, 12354-58, paras. 10-20 (2013) (*FY 2013 Report and Order*).

¹¹ *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2014*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 29 FCC Rcd 10767, 10774-77, paras. 18-21 (2014) (*FY 2014 Report and Order*).

¹² *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2015*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 30 FCC Rcd 10268, 10276-77, paras. 19-20 (2015) (*FY 2015 Report and Order*).

¹³ *FY 2015 Report and Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 10278, para. 24.

¹⁴ *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2016*, Report and Order, 31 FCC Rcd 10339, 10350-51, paras. 31-33 (2016) (*FY 2016 Report and Order*).

¹⁵ *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2017*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 32 FCC Rcd 7057, 7061-7064, paras. 9-15 (2017) (*FY 2017 Report and Order*).

¹⁶ *FY 2017 Report and Order*, 32 FCC Rcd at 7064-65, paras. 16-17.

¹⁷ *FY 2017 Report and Order*, 32 FCC Rcd at 7071-72, paras. 34-35.

¹⁸ *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2018*, Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 33 FCC Rcd 5091, 5095, paras. 8-9 (2018) (*FY 2018 NPRM*) (adopting new tiers for submarine cable so that, among other things, the highest tier would be 4,000 Gbps or greater; previously, the highest tier was 20 Gbps or greater).

¹⁹ *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2018*, Report and Order and Order, 33 FCC Rcd 8497, 8501-8502, paras. 13-15 (2018) (*FY 2018 Report and Order*).

²⁰ *FY 2018 Report and Order*, 33 FCC Rcd at 8502-8503, paras. 16-17.

²¹ Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018, Division P — RAY BAUM'S Act of 2018, Title I, FCC Reauthorization, Public Law No. 115-141, § 102, 132 Stat. 348, 1082-86 (2018) (codified at 47 U.S.C. §§ 159, 159A). Congress provided an effective date of October 1, 2018 for such changes.

the *FY 2019 NPRM*, we sought comment on the RAY BAUM'S Act's modifications to the Commission's regulatory fee authority.²² We also sought comment on (1) proposals to allocate fees to payor categories and to allocate FTEs consistent with the same methodology used in FY 2018;²³ (2) a proposal to continue phasing in the DBS regulatory fee;²⁴ (3) proposed fees to implement the methodology adopted in FY 2018 for full service broadcast television regulatory fees;²⁵ and (4) a proposal to continue to base terrestrial and satellite IBC regulatory fees on a per Gbps methodology.²⁶ Additionally, we sought comment on whether to adopt a section 9(e)(2) de minimis exemption of \$1,000 for annual regulatory fee payors;²⁷ and on other regulatory fee reforms more generally.²⁸ We received 15 comments and eight reply comments on the *FY 2019 NPRM*.²⁹

III. REPORT AND ORDER

6. Pursuant to section 9 of the Communications Act, in this *FY 2019 Report and Order*, we adopt the regulatory fee schedule proposed in the *FY 2019 NPRM* for FY 2019, as modified herein, to collect \$339,000,000 in regulatory fees.³⁰ We also adopt the regulatory fee categories proposed in the *FY 2019 NPRM*.³¹

A. Assessing and Allocating Fees Under RAY BAUM'S Act

7. In the *FY 2019 NPRM*, the Commission described in some detail the RAY BAUM'S Act modifications to section 9 and the new section 9A and sought comment on how those modifications should be incorporated into our regulatory fee process.³² Each year the Commission must collect regulatory fees sufficient to equal the amount appropriated by Congress for the Commission's use for such fiscal year (as before). Each year, the Commission must assess regulatory fees that "reflect the full-

²² *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2019*, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 34 FCC Rcd 3272, 3275-77, paras. 6-10 (2019) (*FY 2019 NPRM*).

²³ *FY 2019 NPRM*, 34 FCC Rcd at 3277-79, paras. 11-15.

²⁴ *Id.*, 34 FCC Rcd at 3279-3280, paras. 16-19.

²⁵ *Id.*, 34 FCC Rcd at 3280-81, paras. 20-21.

²⁶ *Id.*, 34 FCC Rcd at 3281-82, paras. 22-25.

²⁷ *Id.*, 34 FCC Rcd 3282-84, paras. 26-30.

²⁸ *Id.*, 34 FCC Rcd 3284, para. 31.

²⁹ Commenters to the *FY 2019 NPRM* are listed in Appendix A.

³⁰ FY 2019 regulatory fees are listed in Appendices C and J. New small satellite regulatory fees are not adopted here because there are no fees that would be due for FY 2019. See *Streamlining Licensing Procedures for Small Satellites*, Report and Order, FCC 19-81, paras. 104-106 (rel. Aug. 2, 2019) (noting that the earliest such fees would be due would be for FY 2021).

³¹ *FY 2019 NPRM*, 34 FCC Rcd at 3279, para. 15 & App. F.

³² Specifically, (i) three bureaus listed in the prior version of section 9 that have since been renamed are not listed in the new section 9; (ii) the prior statute included examples of factors relevant to the Commission's inquiry into benefits provided the payor of the fee, to wit, "service area coverage, shared use versus exclusive use, and other factors that the Commission determines are necessary in the public interest," that are not in the new section 9, see prior section 9(b)(1)(A); (iii) the current version of section 9 requires the Commission to consider increases and decreases in the "number of units" subject to payment of regulatory fees, but does not state "licensees," compare prior section 9(b)(2) with new section 9(c)(1)(A); (iv) the new section 9 does not explicitly permit the Commission to consider "additions, deletions, or changes in the nature of its services as a consequence of Commission rulemaking proceedings or changes in law," see prior section 9(b)(3); and (v) the old version of the statute described the annual changes as either mandatory amendments, see prior section 9(b)(2), or permitted amendments, see prior section 9(b)(3); under the RAY BAUM'S Act, such changes are described as adjustments, see new section 9(c), or amendments, see new section 9(d).

time equivalent number of employees within the bureaus and offices of the Commission” (as before).³³ And each year the Commission’s assessed regulatory fees must be “adjusted to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission’s activities” (as before).³⁴ Accordingly, we find the fee assessment structure dictated by the statute fundamentally remains unchanged. Or in other words, because the new section 9 closely aligns to how the Commission assessed and collected fees under the prior section 9, we will hew closely to our prior methodology in assessing FY 2019 regulatory fees.

8. We reject the arguments of the State Broadcasters that the RAY BAUM’S Act fundamentally changed how the Commission should calculate regulatory fees and that we are no longer required to base regulatory fees on the direct FTEs in core bureaus.³⁵ Given the Act’s requirement that fees must “reflect” FTEs before adjusting fees to take into account other factors, we find FTE counts by far the most administrable starting point for regulatory fee allocations.

9. Specifically, we will continue to apportion regulatory fees across fee categories based on the number of direct FTEs in each core bureau and the proportionate number of indirect FTEs and to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the payor’s benefits. The first step in the fee recovery structure we adopt in this Report and Order is to allocate appropriated amounts to be recovered proportionally based on the number of direct FTEs within each core bureau (with indirect FTEs allocated in proportion to the direct FTEs). Those proportions are then subdivided within each core bureau into fee categories among the regulatees served by the core bureau.³⁶ Finally, within each fee category, the amount to be collected is divided by a unit that allocates the regulatee’s proportionate share based on an objective measure.³⁷

10. To apply our methodology, the Commission in the *FY 2019 NPRM* proposed that non-auctions funded FTEs will be classified as “direct” only if in one of the four core bureaus—the Wireline Competition Bureau, the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, the Media Bureau, and the International Bureau. The indirect FTEs are non-auctions funded employees from the following bureaus and offices: Enforcement Bureau, Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, Chairman and Commissioners’ offices, Office of the Managing Director, Office of General Counsel, Office of the Inspector General, Office of Communications Business Opportunities, Office of Engineering and Technology, Office of Legislative Affairs, Office of Workplace Diversity, Office of Media Relations, Office of Economics and Analytics, and Office of Administrative Law Judges, along with some FTEs in the Wireline Competition Bureau and the International Bureau that the Commission has previously classified as indirect.³⁸ We maintain these classifications, consistent with prior practice.

³³ 47 U.S.C. § 159(d).

³⁴ *Id.*

³⁵ State Broadcasters Comments at 17.

³⁶ For example, within the International Bureau, the FTEs that work on space stations and earth stations in the Satellite Division are separate from the FTEs that work on submarine cable systems and terrestrial and satellite IBCs in the Policy Division.

³⁷ For example, earth station fees are calculated per earth station and terrestrial and satellite IBCs fees are calculated per Gbps circuit, each such earth station and per Gbps circuit constituting a unit. *See FY 2012 NPRM*, 27 FCC Rcd at 8461-62, paras. 8-11.

³⁸ In 2013, the Commission allocated all FTEs except for 28 in the International Bureau as indirect. *FY 2013 Report and Order*, 28 FCC Rcd at 12355-356, para. 14. Subsequently, the Commission allocated an additional four FTEs, the number of FTEs working on market access requests for non-U.S.-licensed space stations, as indirect, leaving a total of 24 direct FTEs in that bureau. *FY 2015 Report and Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 10278, para. 24. In 2017, the Commission allocated 38 FTEs in the Wireline Competition Bureau who work on non-high cost programs of the Universal Service Fund as indirect. *FY 2017 Report and Order*, 32 FCC Rcd at 7061-64, paras. 10-15.

11. In recognition that the Commission took two actions during FY 2019 that significantly impacted the numbers of FTEs in the core bureaus, the Commission next proposed to base the FY 2019 FTE allocations on the relative time that FTEs remained in core bureaus. Specifically, the Commission reassigned staff to the Office of Economics and Analytics, effective December 11, 2018, resulting in the reassignment of 95 FTEs (of which 64 were not auctions-funded) as indirect FTEs.³⁹ This reassignment resulted in a reduction in direct FTEs in the Wireline Competition Bureau, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, and Media Bureau. And the Commission reassigned Equal Employment Opportunity enforcement staff from the Media Bureau to the Enforcement Bureau, effective March 15, 2019, resulting in a reduction of 7 direct FTEs in the Media Bureau.⁴⁰ On net, these changes resulted in the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau going from 89 FTEs to 80.5 FTEs, the Wireline Competition Bureau going from 123 FTEs to 100.8 FTEs, and the Media Bureau going from 131 FTEs to 115.1 FTEs. We adopt this method of addressing these reassignments as proposed.

12. In sum, there were 320.4 direct FTEs for FY 2019, distributed among the core bureaus as follows: International Bureau (24), Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (80.5), Wireline Competition Bureau (100.8), and the Media Bureau (115.1). This results in 7.49% of the FTE allocation for International Bureau regulatees; 25.12% of the FTE allocation for Wireless Telecommunications Bureau regulatees; 31.46% of the FTE allocation for Wireline Competition Bureau regulatees; and 35.93% of FTE allocation for Media Bureau regulatees. There were in turn 936 indirect FTEs spread across the Commission: Enforcement Bureau (190), Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau (110), Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau (90), part of the International Bureau (60), part of the Wireline Competition Bureau (38), Chairman and Commissioners' offices (20), Office of the Managing Director (138), Office of General Counsel (71), Office of the Inspector General (45), Office of Communications Business Opportunities (10), Office of Engineering and Technology (72), Office of Legislative Affairs (8), Office of Workforce Diversity (4), Office of Media Relations (13), Office of Economics and Analytics (64), and Office of Administrative Law Judges (3).⁴¹ Allocating these indirect FTEs based on the direct FTE allocations yields an additional 70.1 FTEs attributable to International Bureau regulatees, 235.1 FTEs attributable to Wireless Telecommunications Bureau regulatees, 294.5 FTEs attributable to Wireline Competition Bureau regulatees, and 336.3 FTEs attributable to Media Bureau regulatees.

13. Based on these allocations and the requirement to collect \$339,000,000 in regulatory fees this year, we project collecting approximately \$25.39 million (7.49%) in fees from International Bureau regulatees; \$85.15 million (25.12%) in fees from Wireless Telecommunications Bureau regulatees; \$106.64 million (31.46%) from Wireline Competition Bureau regulatees; and \$121.82 million (35.93%) from Media Bureau regulatees. We set specific regulatory fees in Appendix C so that regulatees within a fee category pay their proportionate share based on an objective measure (e.g., revenues or number of subscribers).

14. We reject the arguments of the State Broadcasters and NAB who ask us to overturn this long-running framework for allocating regulatory fees—and specifically our allocation of indirect FTEs in proportion to direct FTEs.⁴² *For one*, we must allocate indirect FTEs among regulatees somehow (per Congress's direction), and relying on the allocation of direct FTEs gives us an objective, easily

³⁹ See *Establishment of the Office of Economics and Analytics*, Order, 33 FCC Rcd 1539 (2018); FCC Opens Office of Economics And Analytics, Federal Communications Commission News Release, December 11, 2018, <https://www.fcc.gov/document/fcc-opens-office-economics-and-analytics>.

⁴⁰ See *Transfer of EEO Audit and Enforcement Responsibilities to Enforcement Bureau*, Public Notice, 34 FCC Rcd 1370 (EB 2019).

⁴¹ The FTE numbers allocated to the core bureaus for FY 2019 are weighted for the changes throughout the year. For the sake of simplicity, these numbers are the final indirect FTE counts as they do not directly impact regulatory fee allocations.

⁴² State Broadcasters Comments at 8-9; NAB Reply Comments at 4, 7.

administrable measure to do just that. Neither NAB nor the State Broadcasters identify an objective, easily administrable alternative. *For another*, we have long relied on direct FTE allocations because the Commission has found those allocations best reflect the “benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission’s activities”⁴³—in the case of broadcast licensees, the work the Media Bureau does to grant licenses and oversee and regulate their operations. Again, neither NAB nor the State Broadcasters explain how to allocate indirect FTE in a way that better reflects the “benefits provided to the payor.”

15. We also reject the arguments of the Satellite Operators, who assert that the International Bureau’s direct FTE count is unfairly high in proportion to the direct FTE count in the other core bureaus, owing to the staff reassignments from other bureaus to indirect FTE status.⁴⁴ To the extent these commenters are arguing that we should not reallocate direct FTEs at all as a result of reassignment, we disagree—the Satellite Operators offer no reasons why we should treat these reassigned FTEs any differently from other direct FTE changes as a result of shifting Commission needs and priorities. Further, the Satellite Operators’ complaints that FTEs within other core bureaus should not be treated as indirect⁴⁵ ring hollow—with 60 indirect FTEs at stake (and a 20.2% FTE allocation were we to treat all core bureau FTEs as direct), International Bureau regulatees are by far the greatest beneficiaries of our past decisions to take a more granular look at direct FTEs within the core bureaus.

16. We recognize that the increase in allocation for International Bureau regulatees—from 6.25% to 7.49%—is non-trivial, but we disagree with the Satellite Operators that we should arbitrarily shift these fees onto other regulatees and keep satellite regulatory fees proportional to changes in our appropriations.⁴⁶ Regulatory fees are a zero-sum situation, so any decrease to the fees paid by one category of regulatees necessitates an increase in fees for others, which is precisely why the Commission hews so closely to the statutory command to start with FTE counts and then potentially adjust fees to reflect other factors related to the payor’s benefits. Because the International Bureau has a relatively small number of direct FTEs, the increase in its percentage of the whole resulted in a non-trivial increase in fees for International Bureau regulatees. We recognize that this increase is significant; however, it is consistent with the results when FTE counts have previously shifted as a result of the regulatory fee structure.⁴⁷

17. For similar reasons, we reject the claims of INCOMPAS and NASCA that the proposed increase in the regulatory fees for submarine cable in FY 2019 is unreasonable because the Commission failed to demonstrate an increase in “the benefits provided” to submarine cable licensees, as compared to

⁴³ 47 U.S.C. § 159(d).

⁴⁴ Satellite Operators Comments at 1-4; SIA Reply Comments at 1-2; Intelsat/SES Reply Comments at 1-2.

⁴⁵ *FY 2013 Report and Order*, 28 FCC Rcd at 12355-56, para. 14.

⁴⁶ Satellite Operators Comments at 2. *See also* Letter from Karis A. Hastings, Counsel, SatCom Law LLC, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC, MD Docket No. 19-105, Attachment, at 2 (filed Aug. 8, 2019) (SatCom August 8 *Ex Parte* Letter) (arguing that the “Commission should freeze GSO fees at FY2018 levels” pending a review and “necessary analysis to reset the allocations among satellite service categories for future years”); Letter from Jennifer A. Manner, Senior Vice President, EchoStar Satellite Operating Corporation and Hughes Network Systems, LLC, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC, MD Docket No. 19-105, Attachment, at 1 (filed Aug. 8, 2019) (EchoStar August 8 *Ex Parte* Letter) (arguing that “the FCC should freeze GSO regulatory fees at the 2018 level, or phase in any GSO fee increase”). While we do not have sufficient record information in this proceeding to consider changes to the apportionment of regulatory fees among International Bureau regulatees, we are seeking comment on this issue for future years in the accompanying Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.

⁴⁷ For example, in the *FY 2013 Report and Order*, the Commission concluded that most of the FTEs in the International Bureau should be indirect, with the exception of 27 FTEs in the Policy and Satellite Divisions and one FTE from the Office of the Bureau Chief, a total of 28 direct FTEs. *FY 2013 Report and Order*, 28 FCC Rcd at 12355-56, para. 14.

other licensees.⁴⁸ The Commission has never followed that standard nor could it since we do not control many of the factors we must account for in setting fees, such as the total annual amount to be collected or the number of payment units in a category. What is more, such a requirement would preclude the Commission from ever reassessing its allocation of direct FTEs (and honing our allocation processes), a stance that neither INCOMPAS nor NASCA attempt to square with the statute.

18. We understand the requests of several commenters that the Commission offer even more granular information about work assignments and FTE allocations within and among bureaus for analysis.⁴⁹ But we do not base regulatory fees on a precise allocation of specific employees with certain work assignments each year and instead must take a higher-level approach for several reasons. *First*, the statute is driven by the number of FTEs, not by the workload of individual employees.⁵⁰ *Second*, as the Commission explained in the *FY 2015 Report and Order* when this issue was raised previously, FTEs work on a wide range of issues and it is difficult to attribute their work to a specific category.⁵¹ Moreover, the wide variety of issues handled in non-core bureaus may also include services that are not specifically correlated with one core bureau, let alone one category of regulatees.⁵² *Third*, most Commission attorneys, engineers, analysts, and other staff work on a variety of issues even during a single fiscal year. A snapshot of staff assignments in a single division in any bureau, for example, may misrepresent the work being done six months or even six weeks later. Thus, even if we could calculate staff assignments at this granular level with accuracy, such assignments would not be accurate for the entire fiscal year and would result in significant unplanned shifts in regulatory fees as assignments change over time. And *fourth*, much of the work that could be assigned to a single category of regulatees is likely to be interspersed with the work that our staff does on behalf of many entities that do not pay regulatory fees, e.g., governmental entities, non-profit organizations, and very small regulatees that have an exemption.⁵³ That is why we take a higher-level approach and consider the work of a larger group such as a division or office or bureau, consistent with the high-level language of the Act that “fees reflect the full-time equivalent number of employees within the bureaus and offices of the Commission”⁵⁴

19. Thus, we reject the proposal of the State Broadcasters to treat non-feeable Media Bureau regulatees differently from non-feeable regulatees in other bureaus, as an indirect cost.⁵⁵ Media Bureau regulatory fee payers are not alone in having to pay for exempt licensees; there are exempt licensees in most of the fee categories. For example, over 150 ITSPs are cooperatives and government entities and do not pay regulatory fees. ITSP licensees who pay regulatory fees are responsible for the costs for these exempt licensees and all ITSPs benefit from the regulation and oversight of the Wireline Competition Bureau. Similarly, many earth stations in the international services fee category are exempt and their costs are covered by non-exempt earth station licensees. Further, it would be unduly complex to redirect

⁴⁸ INCOMPAS Comments at 3; NASCA Reply Comments at 3; *see also* Letter from Yaron Dori, Counsel, INCOMPAS, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC, MD Docket No. 19-105, at 1 (filed July 24, 2019) (INCOMPAS July 24 *Ex Parte* Letter).

⁴⁹ State Broadcasters Comments at 10; NAB Comments at 6.

⁵⁰ 47 U.S.C. § 159(d).

⁵¹ *FY 2015 Report and Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 10275, para. 17.

⁵² *FY 2015 Report and Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 10275, para. 17.

⁵³ *See, e.g.*, 47 U.S.C. § 159(e).

⁵⁴ 47 U.S.C. § 159(d). For example, in FY 2019, Media Bureau FTEs constitute 35.93% of all direct Media Bureau FTEs, and 16.17 % of the 35.93 % represent FTEs associated with radio and television issues. The 16.17 % of direct Media Bureau FTEs can be further broken down to 8.82% radio (of the 8.82%, 6.08% represent FM radio and 2.74% represent AM radio) and 7.35% television. FTEs working on cable television and DBS issues comprise 19.76% of the 35.93% of direct FTEs working on Media Bureau issues.

⁵⁵ State Broadcasters Comments at 13.

the costs attributable to fee exempt entities as indirect for each fee category and recalculate the regulatory fees with a larger group of indirect FTEs. Accordingly, we find it is consistent with the Act to include those costs that are attributable to the fee paying and exempt regulatees in the revenue requirement because all of the regulatees in that fee category, whether they pay regulatory fees or not, benefit from the oversight and regulation of that bureau.

20. We also reject the arguments of International Bureau regulatees to shift the allocation of fees (and FTEs) within the International Bureau. The International Bureau FTE calculation is unique in that it reflects decisions that the Commission has previously made to account for the fact that much of the work done in the bureau benefits fee payors across the core bureaus. Together, the International Bureau's Satellite Division, Telecommunications and Analysis Division, and Office of the Bureau Chief have more than 24 FTEs, but much of their staff has been determined to be indirect. Currently, we allocate 17.1 direct FTEs to the satellite category and 6.9 direct FTEs to the international bearer circuit (IBC) category. And since 2009, we have allocated regulatory fees between submarine cable and satellite and terrestrial IBCs based on a plan developed by the IBC industry, with 87.6% of IBC fees paid by submarine cable and 12.4% by satellite/terrestrial facilities.⁵⁶ We find that these allocations still represent a reasonable division that reflects the direct FTE work for the benefit of these fee payors.

21. We reject the argument of CenturyLink that we should cut the fees paid by satellite and terrestrial IBCs by 86% to reflect CenturyLink's calculation of the relative capacity of IBCs vis-à-vis submarine cable networks⁵⁷ and that we should further allocate more fee recovery to satellite IBCs than terrestrial IBC providers, claiming without specifics that satellite providers of IBCs benefit more than terrestrial providers from the Commission's activities.⁵⁸ We also reject NASCA's counter argument that we should allocate a smaller portion of fees to submarine cables because of the limited Commission activities—licensing and transaction reviews—that benefit the submarine cable payors and because other fee categories account for a much higher proportion of the FTE's activities in the International Bureau.⁵⁹ Intelsat and SES assert that any revision of the International Bureau intra-bureau allocations should not be done piecemeal and instead requires a wholesale examination of all International Bureau FTE activities.⁶⁰ As they and other International Bureau regulatees point out, any shifting of intra-bureau allocations necessarily means higher fees for other regulatees.⁶¹ And without significant study and analysis over time and a sufficient record that the benefits of doing such reallocations would yield measurably more accurate results (or a clear path to reallocation given the competing proposals in the record), we maintain the current allocation of regulatory fees between the submarine cable and satellite and terrestrial IBCs with 87.6% paid by submarine cable and 12.4% paid by satellite/terrestrial facilities and instead seek comment on the issue in the attached Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.⁶²

⁵⁶ *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2009*, Report and Order, 24 FCC Rcd 10301, 10304, para. 8 (2009) (*FY 2009 Report and Order*). Notably, we reduced the total regulatory fee apportionment for submarine cable/terrestrial and satellite bearer circuits by 5% in FY 2014 and 7.5% in FY 2015 but did not do so in prior nor subsequent years. *FY 2014 Report and Order*, 29 FCC Rcd at 10772, para. 11; *FY 2015 Report and Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 10273, para 12.

⁵⁷ CenturyLink Comments at 3-6; CenturyLink Reply Comments at 3-4.

⁵⁸ CenturyLink Comments at 5-6.

⁵⁹ NASCA Comments at 6, 12; NASCA Reply Comments at 4.

⁶⁰ Intelsat/SES Reply Comments at 3-4. We note that despite making this claim, Intelsat and SES also ask for potential revisions to the allocations within the space station and earth station categories. *Id.*

⁶¹ CenturyLink Reply Comments at 2; SIA Reply Comments at 3; Intelsat/SES Reply Comments at 3.

⁶² For these reasons, we reject CenturyLink's alternative proposal that the Commission "take an interim, transitional step to reduce fees substantially but not as much as CenturyLink proposes." Letter from Joseph C. Cavender, Vice President and Assistant General Counsel, CenturyLink, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC, MD Docket No. 19-105, at 2 (filed Aug. 7, 2019) (CenturyLink August 7 *Ex Parte* Letter). See also Letter from James J.R. Talbot,

(continued....)

B. Video Distribution Provider Regulatory Fees

22. Among other activities, the Media Bureau oversees the regulation of video distribution providers like multichannel video programming distributors (MVPDs), i.e., regulated companies that make available for purchase, by subscribers or customers, multiple channels of video programming. The Media Bureau relies on a common pool of FTEs to carry out its oversight of MVPDs and other video distribution providers. These responsibilities include market modifications, local-into-local, must-carry and retransmission consent disputes, program carriage and program access complaints, over-the-air reception device declaratory rulings and waivers, media rule modernization, media ownership, and proposed transactions.⁶³

23. For these activities in FY 2019, the Commission must collect \$67.02 million in regulatory fees from three categories of providers: cable TV systems, IPTV providers, and direct broadcast satellite (DBS) operators. Although the Commission decided to assess cable TV systems and IPTV providers the same for regulatory fee purposes—assessing each provider based on its subscribership—the Commission took a different approach when it began to assess Media Bureau-based regulatory fees on DBS operators. Specifically, the Commission decided to phase in the new Media Bureau-based regulatory fee for DBS, starting at 12 cents per subscriber per year.⁶⁴ At the same time, the Commission committed to updating the regulatory fee rate in future years “as necessary for ensuring an appropriate level of regulatory parity and considering the resources dedicated to this new regulatory fee subcategory.”⁶⁵ Accordingly, from FY 2016 to FY 2018, the Commission increased the regulatory fee for DBS operators to 24 cents (plus a three cent moving fee) and then 36 cents (plus a two cent moving fee) and then 48 cents per subscriber per year, respectively, with the regulatory fees paid by DBS operators reducing those paid by other MVPDs.⁶⁶

24. For FY 2019, the Commission proposed to continue this transition by increasing the DBS regulatory fee rate to 60 cents per subscriber per year, thereby leaving other MVPDs with a regulatory fee of 86 cents per subscriber per year.⁶⁷ Although a common pool of FTEs work on MVPD and related issues for DBS operators, IPTV providers, and cable TV systems, which some commenters (again) argue justifies immediate parity in regulatory fees across these providers,⁶⁸ we believe it more prudent to adopt our proposal to increase such rates by one cent per subscriber per month, or 12 cents per subscriber per year.

25. AT&T and DISH—the two DBS operators—reiterate several arguments against any increase in DBS regulatory fees that they have raised, and the Commission has rejected, in previous years. For example, AT&T and DISH claim that there is “no data or analysis that demonstrates DBS providers

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Assistant Vice President-Senior Legal Counsel, AT&T, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC, at 3 (filed Aug. 5, 2019) (AT&T August 5 *Ex Parte* Letter) (explaining that “[d]ue to the zero-sum nature of the regulatory fee process, under which any changes in the fees for one Bureau automatically affect the fees to be recovered from other Bureau services, any consideration of proposals to reallocate the Bureau fees relating to submarine cables and international bearer circuits should require a comprehensive review”).

⁶³ *FY 2018 Report and Order*, 33 FCC Rcd at 8944-8500, para. 8.

⁶⁴ *FY 2015 Report and Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 10277, para. 20.

⁶⁵ *Id.*

⁶⁶ *FY 2018 Report and Order*, 33 FCC Rcd at 8500, para. 10; *FY 2017 Report and Order*, 32 FCC Rcd at 7067, para. 20; *FY 2016 Report and Order*, 31 FCC Rcd at 10350, para. 30.

⁶⁷ *FY 2019 NPRM*, 34 FCC Rcd at 3280, para. 19.

⁶⁸ NCTA and ACA Reply Comments at 3 (“Because DBS providers, like other MVPDs, are subject to the Media Bureau’s ‘oversight and regulation,’ the Commission must require DBS operators to pay the fee it assesses other MVPDs.”).

caused any increase in Media Bureau FTEs over the past year,”⁶⁹ even though last year (and the year before), the Commission held that the DBS regulatory fee is based on the significant number of Media Bureau FTEs that work on MVPD issues that include DBS, “not a particular number of FTEs focused solely on DBS” or “specific recent proceedings.”⁷⁰ The phase in of the regulatory fee is not based on a change in FTEs working on issues that affect the DBS industry, but was the approach adopted to mitigate the impact of a fee increase should we move to immediate parity⁷¹ while continuing “to bring the DBS fee closer to the cable television/IPTV fee.”⁷²

26. For the same reasons, we reject AT&T and DISH’s claim that they should not see an increase because there are more broadcast and cable television proceedings and regulations than DBS proceedings and regulations (not to mention that broadcasters are not even in the same payor category as DBS operators).⁷³ We also note our agreement with NCTA and ACA that Media Bureau employees dedicate substantially similar amounts of time and resources to the regulation of DBS as they do to cable television and IPTV,⁷⁴ indeed that AT&T and DISH have apparently submitted 154 filings in 26 separate Media Bureau dockets during the fiscal year,⁷⁵ that AT&T itself has “argued for parity in the administration of media rules by requesting that the Commission ‘ensure that changes made to the cable rules also be made in the DBS rules, as they are identical,’”⁷⁶ and that in their accounting of Media Bureau activities, AT&T and DISH omitted transaction reviews, even though transactions raise significant regulatory issues for all MVPDs, including DBS.⁷⁷ We reiterate again that even differently regulated services can warrant placement in the same payor category if they are overseen by a common pool of FTEs; for example, the ITSP category includes a range of carriers that are not regulated similarly.⁷⁸ Cable television, IPTV, and DBS all receive oversight and regulation by Media Bureau FTEs working on MVPD issues.⁷⁹ For these reasons, we reject these arguments and agree with commenters that the continued participation of DBS operators in Commission proceedings, along with the use of a common pool of FTEs to oversee MVPD matters (including matters related to DBS operators in particular), justifies an increase in the DBS regulatory fee rate.

27. We also note that the amount to be recovered from all video distribution providers has increased as a result of both shifts in FTEs across bureaus and an increase in the Commission’s

⁶⁹ DBS Providers Comments at 9.

⁷⁰ *FY 2018 Report and Order*, 33 FCC Rcd at 8501, para. 11; *FY 2017 Report and Order*, 32 FCC Rcd at 7067-68, paras. 22-23; *see also Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2015*, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, Report and Order, and Order, 30 FCC Rcd 5354, 5369, para. 33 (2015) (*FY 2015 NPRM*).

⁷¹ *FY 2018 Report and Order*, 33 FCC Rcd at 8500, para. 10.

⁷² *FY 2017 Report and Order*, 32 FCC Rcd at 7066-67, para. 20.

⁷³ DBS Providers Comments at 1-4; *see also* AT&T August 5 *Ex Parte* Letter at 3-4.

⁷⁴ NCTA and ACA Comments at 3-4; NCTA and ACA Reply Comments at 4-5.

⁷⁵ NTCA and ACA Comments at 5. By way of comparison, Comcast and Charter Communications have made a total of 137 ECFS filings from October 1, 2018 to August 2, 2019 in Media Bureau and other Commission dockets.

⁷⁶ NTCA and ACA Comments at 5.

⁷⁷ NTCA and ACA Reply Comments at 4-5.

⁷⁸ ITSPs, regulated by the Wireline Competition Bureau, include interexchange carriers (IXCs), incumbent local exchange carriers (LECs), toll resellers, Voice over Internet Providers (VoIP), and other service providers, all of which involve different degrees of regulatory oversight. *FY 2018 Report and Order*, 32 FCC Rcd at 7068, para. 24.

⁷⁹ *FY 2018 Report and Order*, 33 FCC Rcd at 8500, para. 10. The Commission has consistently observed that the Media Bureau FTEs work on the regulation and oversight of MVPDs, that includes DBS, cable television, and IPTV. *See FY 2017 Report and Order*, 32 FCC Rcd at 7065, para 19; *FY 2016 Report and Order*, 31 FCC Rcd at 10350, para. 30.

appropriation; as a result, both DBS providers and cable and IPTV providers will see an increase in their fees this year. Thus, the increase to the DBS provider fee is both to account for increased amounts to be recovered through this fee category and to continue with the ongoing phase in.

28. Finally, we reject the claim of AT&T and DISH that the Commission should take into account the fee they pay based on the International Bureau FTEs as a basis for reducing their contribution to payment for Media Bureau FTEs.⁸⁰ The different bureaus provide different oversight and regulation; thus, we agree with NTCA and ACA that under the Act, the Commission assesses regulatory fees based on the FTEs in the bureau providing regulation and oversight—in this case both the International Bureau and the Media Bureau provide regulation and oversight—and there is no justification to offset the fee.⁸¹

C. Broadcast Television Stations Regulatory Fees

29. Historically, regulatory fees for full-power television stations were based on the Nielsen Designated Market Area (DMA) groupings 1-10, 11-25, 26-50, 51-100, and remaining markets (DMAs 101-210).⁸² Broadcast television satellite stations⁸³ historically have paid a much lower regulatory fee than standalone, full-service broadcast television stations. In the *FY 2018 NPRM*, we sought comment on whether using the population covered by the station's contours⁸⁴ instead of using DMAs would more accurately reflect the actual market served by a full-power broadcast television station for purposes of assessing regulatory fees.⁸⁵ In the *FY 2018 Report and Order*, we adopted the proposed methodology using actual population and stated that in order to facilitate the transition to this new fee structure, for FY 2019, we planned to average the historical and newly calculated fees.⁸⁶

30. In the *FY 2019 NPRM*, we proposed to adopt a fee based on an average of the historical DMA methodology and the population covered by a full-power broadcast station's contour for FY 2019, with a factor of .72 of one cent (\$.007224).⁸⁷ However, several payors with broadcast television satellite stations note an error in the Appendix intended to implement this proposal, best illustrated by examining what happened to satellite station KOB(TV), a station owned by Hubbard: Rather than averaging the historical fee paid by satellite stations (\$1,625 for FY 2019) with the contour-based fee (\$1,459), the Appendix averaged the non-satellite fee (\$27,150) with the contour-based fee (\$1,459).⁸⁸ In other words, the Appendix suggested to such licensees that the Commission intended as part of its transition to a new fee structure to increase the fee paid by KOB(TV) from \$1,500 in FY 2018 to \$14,304 for one year before decreasing it down to \$1,459. We agree with commenters that such an increase would have been unjustified and illogical⁸⁹—and as commenters like Ramar argue, the Appendix did not reflect the

⁸⁰ DBS Providers Comments at 3; AT&T August 5 *Ex Parte* Letter at 4.

⁸¹ NTCA and ACA Comments at 9 & Reply Comments at 5-6.

⁸² 47 CFR § 76.55(e)(2); *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2000*, Report and Order, 15 FCC Rcd 14478, 14492, para. 34 (2000) (*FY 2000 Report and Order*).

⁸³ Designated as such pursuant to note 5 to section 73.3555 of the Commission's rules.

⁸⁴ The population data for broadcasters' service areas is extracted from the TVStudy database, based on a station's projected noise-limited service contour. 47 CFR § 73.622(e).

⁸⁵ *FY 2018 NPRM*, 33 FCC Rcd at 5102, para. 28.

⁸⁶ *FY 2018 Report and Order*, 33 FCC Rcd at para. 14.

⁸⁷ *FY 2019 NPRM*, 34 FCC Rcd at 3281, para 21. The factor of .72 of one cent was derived by taking the revenue amount required from all television fee categories and dividing it by the total population count of all feeable call signs. *Id.* at n.64.

⁸⁸ Hubbard Reply Comments at 3. In its analysis, Hubbard used the FY 2018 historical fee for broadcast television satellite stations, which was \$1,500. *Id.*

⁸⁹ Nexstar Comments at 2-8.

Commission's intent as expressed in the text of the *FY 2019 NPRM*.⁹⁰ Instead, we adopt the proposal as proposed to *transition* broadcast stations from the historical DMA fee structure (including lower fees for satellite stations) to the contour-based methodology, using an average of the historical and contour-based fees in this transition year.⁹¹

31. We reject PCPM's assertion that the population served by a broadcast station is unrelated to the benefits received by television stations because, according to PCPM, advertising revenues are based on the DMA where a station is located and not on the service contour.⁹² For decades, the Commission has assessed television broadcasters' regulatory fees based on population served,⁹³ with the Commission shifting just last year from relying on DMAs to service contours for these purposes. To the extent that PCPM seeks reconsideration of that decision, its request is untimely.⁹⁴ But more to the point, PCPM does recognize that a broadcast station's income does vary with market size and thus population served—and it seems readily apparent that two broadcasters within a DMA see vastly different benefits if one only covers a remote corner and the other covers the major metropolitan area (and similarly a broadcaster serving a much larger population is also more likely to be in a larger DMA and receive more advertising revenues). As the Commission decided last year, moving to contour-based assessment will allow us to more accurately assess regulatory fees and end the need (that still exists) to decide what stations should count as "satellite" stations for purposes of reducing their regulatory fees.⁹⁵

D. AM and FM Radio Broadcaster Regulatory Fees

32. In the *FY 2019 NPRM*, the Commission proposed to revise the table for AM and FM broadcasters to reflect the increased amount to be collected for FY 2019.⁹⁶ The proposed fees were an increase from FY 2018 AM and FM broadcaster fees and the increase was a function of an increase to the Commission's appropriation, changes to the FTE allocations across bureaus and a reduction in the number of feeable FM and AM broadcasters (units) since FY 2018.

33. Based on comments of the State Broadcasters that we underestimated the number of feeable licensees,⁹⁷ we find that the Commission made a conservative estimate of the number of radio stations in the *FY 2019 NPRM*. We have updated our data by identifying licensed facilities as of October 1, 2018 from the Media Bureau's CDBS system⁹⁸ and adjusted for stations that are exempt and de

⁹⁰ Ramar Comments at 3.

⁹¹ See Appendix J. For each full-power broadcast television station, Appendix J lists (1) the historical fee (calculated using either the satellite station methodology for stations that have historically paid the satellite station fee or the DMA methodology for stations that have historically paid the DMA-based fee); (2) the contour-based fee (population multiplied by (\$.007224)); and (3) the resulting regulatory fee for FY 2019 (i.e., the average of the historical fee and contour-based fee).

⁹² PMCM Comments at 3, 5.

⁹³ *FY 2000 Report and Order*, 15 FCC Rcd at 14492, para. 34.

⁹⁴ 47 CFR § 1.429.

⁹⁵ *FY 2019 NPRM*, 34 FCC Rcd at 3281, para. 21.

⁹⁶ *FY 2019 NPRM*, 34 FCC Rcd at 3297, Appendix B.

⁹⁷ The State Broadcasters contend that the Commission underestimated the number of stations by 17% and that this drop resulted in a dramatic increase in regulatory fees for each station. State Broadcasters Comments at 4, 6. NAB *Ex Parte* at 2; NAB Comments at 2. NAB contends that the Commission did not explain the proposed fee increase. *Id.*

⁹⁸ The Media Bureau's Consolidated Database System (CDBS) is a database of all licensed audio and video facilities. This database only flags non-commercial educational facilities as exempt entities, and so the download from this database must be reviewed and the units adjusted downward every year to account for non-profit entities, entities that re-broadcast a signal from exempt entities, and stations that are de minimis, all of which do not pay annual regulatory fees.

minimis, and the resulting number of stations increased by 553 to 10,011, thereby decreasing the fee rates from what was proposed in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.⁹⁹ This change should somewhat mitigate concerns of other commenters that the regulatory fees for radio stations are an unexpected increase for certain stations¹⁰⁰—a result, among other things, of the increased amount of regulatory fees that the Commission must collect from all regulatees this fiscal year. We remind small stations of the Commission’s existing processes to seek a waiver, reduction, or deferral of regulatory fees to mitigate the impact of regulatory fees on operators when paying such fees would cause a hardship.¹⁰¹

34. Below is the table we adopt today, which has lower regulatory fees than proposed in the *FY 2019 NPRM*, due to the inclusion of updated data:

FY 2019 RADIO STATION REGULATORY FEES						
Population Served	AM Class A	AM Class B	AM Class C	AM Class D	FM Classes A, B1 & C3	FM Classes B, C, C0, C1 & C2
<=25,000	\$950	\$685	\$595	\$655	\$1,000	\$1,200
25,001 – 75,000	\$1,425	\$1,000	\$895	\$985	\$1,575	\$1,800
75,001 – 150,000	\$2,150	\$1,550	\$1,350	\$1,475	\$2,375	\$2,700
150,001 – 500,000	\$3,200	\$2,325	\$2,000	\$2,225	\$3,550	\$4,050
500,001 – 1,200,000	\$4,800	\$3,475	\$3,000	\$3,325	\$5,325	\$6,075
1,200,001 – 3,000,000	\$7,225	\$5,200	\$4,525	\$4,975	\$7,975	\$9,125
3,000,001 – 6,000,000	\$10,825	\$7,800	\$6,775	\$7,450	\$11,950	\$13,675
>6,000,000	\$16,225	\$11,700	\$10,175	\$11,200	\$17,950	\$20,500

E. International Bearer Circuits

35. The regulatory fees that are currently paid by the submarine cable operators and satellite and terrestrial IBCs cover the work performed by the International Bureau for all international communications services.¹⁰² More specifically, the International Bureau’s activities concerning

⁹⁹ The unit data for assessing regulatory fees includes prior year payment data, data downloaded from CDBS as of October 1st of each year, and information that is gathered throughout the year identifying ownership changes and non-profit entities. In addition, the Commission analyzes this data to determine which entities are de minimis based on the owner’s TIN (Taxpayer Identification Number) number. Broadcast and video facilities that are non-commercial educational, non-profit, re-broadcast an exempt signal, or de minimis do not pay regulatory fees.

¹⁰⁰ Letter from Larry Walke, Associate General Counsel Legal and Regulatory Affairs, NAB, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC, MD Docket No. 19-105, at 1 (filed May 17, 2019); Letter from Larry Walke, Associate General Counsel Legal and Regulatory Affairs, NAB, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC, MD Docket No. 19-105, at 1 (filed July 30, 2019); NAB Reply Comments at 2-4; Mentor Comments at 2; State Broadcasters Comments at 6-7.

¹⁰¹ Section 9A(d) permits the Commission to waive, reduce, or defer payment of a regulatory fee and associated interest charges and penalties for good cause. 47 U.S.C. § 159A(d); 47 CFR § 1.1166. *See infra* paras. 49-53 for a discussion of our standard and the information that should be submitted with the request.

¹⁰² *FY 2017 Report and Order*, 32 FCC Rcd at 7070-71, para. 31.

submarine cables and IBCs include maintaining the licensing database¹⁰³ and other services such as benchmarks enforcement,¹⁰⁴ coordination with other U.S. government agencies,¹⁰⁵ protection from anticompetitive actions by foreign carriers, foreign ownership rulings (Petitions for Declaratory Rulings), international section 214 authorizations, and bilateral and multilateral negotiations and representation of U.S. interests at international organizations, that are all provided by the International Bureau.¹⁰⁶

1. Terrestrial and Satellite International Bearer Circuit Regulatory Fees

36. The Commission has historically assessed terrestrial and satellite IBC regulatory fees on a per-unit basis (in which the Commission assesses fees on payors based on the number of units each has directly), rather than on a tiered basis (in which the Commission first categorizes each payor into a “tier” based on the number of units it has and then assesses a single fee for each payor in the tier). In FY 2018, the Commission sought comment on adopting a tiered methodology for assessing terrestrial and satellite IBC regulatory fees and stated that it expected to have sufficient information from payors in September 2018 to consider a tiered rate structure for FY 2019.¹⁰⁷

37. In the *FY 2019 NPRM*, we considered the FY 2018 circuit information for terrestrial and satellite IBCs and explained that using the existing per-Gbps methodology on the 13 payors currently in this fee category would result in fees ranging from approximately \$121 to \$355,000 per payor. We noted that, in contrast, using a two-tiered system would result in large increases in fees for smaller carriers, increases that do not appear to be “reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee[] by the Commission’s activities,” as required by the Act, and that a more reasonable tiering structure would instead require the adoption of at least seven tiers.¹⁰⁸ For the reasons specified in the *FY 2019 NPRM*, we maintain the per Gbps fee for satellite and terrestrial IBCs, which is \$121 per Gbps for FY 2019.

38. We reject a seven-tier system, which would not simplify calculations nor provide any benefits over our more direct assessment methodology. Nor do we accept CenturyLink’s argument that a two-tiered system that could significantly increase fees for small payors and reduce fees for the largest payors is preferable to the direct assessment of fees based on relative capacity.¹⁰⁹ Although we agree with CenturyLink that a structure where the largest payors pay most of the fees and the smallest payors pay a smaller fee is equitable,¹¹⁰ CenturyLink does not explain why a 12,900% increase in fees for the smallest payor in a two-tier system is “equitable” nor why the very largest payor should be able to redistribute its

¹⁰³ The International Bureau reviews, processes, analyzes, and grants applications for submarine cable landing licenses, transfers, assignments, and modifications. The bureau also coordinates processing of submarine cable landing license applications with the relevant Executive Branch agencies.

¹⁰⁴ See, e.g., *International Settlement Rates*, IB Docket No. 96-261, Report and Order, 12 FCC Rcd 19806 (1997) (*Benchmarks Order*); Report and Order on Reconsideration and Order Lifting Stay, 14 FCC Rcd 9256 (1999) (*Benchmarks Reconsideration Order*); *aff’d sub nom. Cable & Wireless*, 166 F.3d 1224.

¹⁰⁵ For example, the International Bureau coordinates with the Executive Branch agencies regarding national security, law enforcement, foreign policy and trade policy issues related to international services. See *Rules and Policies on Foreign Participation in the U.S. Telecommunications Market; Market Entry and Regulation of Foreign-Affiliated Entities*, IB Docket Nos. 97-142 and 95-22, Report and Order and Order on Reconsideration, 12 FCC Rcd 23891 (1997) (*Foreign Participation Order*), recon. denied, 15 FCC Rcd 18158 (2000).

¹⁰⁶ *FY 2017 Report and Order*, 32 FCC Rcd at 7070-71, para 31.

¹⁰⁷ *FY 2018 NPRM*, 33 FCC Rcd at 5100-5101, paras. 22-26.

¹⁰⁸ *FY 2019 NPRM* at paras 22-23.

¹⁰⁹ CenturyLink Comments at 8. See also AT&T August 5 *Ex Parte* Letter at 2 (agreeing that a two-tier system would require a substantial fee increase for smaller providers of IBCs; that a seven-tier system that would be required to avoid large fee increases for smaller providers would be unduly complex; and that the per-Gbps fee for IBCs therefore should continue).

¹¹⁰ CenturyLink Comments at 8.

existing regulatory fees to its smaller competitors. Nor do we agree with CenturyLink's bare assertions that a two-tiered approach would improve incentives to deploy services or reduce the likelihood that the Commission would over-collect fees.¹¹¹ Instead, we find that maintaining the predictability of our existing fee calculations is more likely to improve incentives for deployment and avoid the creation of a fee "cliff," which could encourage payors to reduce service levels to just below the delimiter in a two-tiered approach, deterring additional deployment by payors (and hence competition among payors).

2. Submarine Cable System Regulatory Fees

39. In the *Submarine Cable Order*, the Commission decided to assess regulatory fees on submarine cable systems based on a tiered framework: Operational submarine cable systems are first defined as "large" submarine cable systems and "small" submarine cable systems based on the capacity of each system and the "small" systems are further subdivided into additional subcategories.¹¹² The Commission noted that the methodology would be easy to administer and for submarine cable operators to comply with because submarine cable operators will no longer pay regulatory fees based on how many active circuits they had on the previous December 31; instead they will pay a capacity-based flat fee¹¹³ per cable landing license.¹¹⁴

40. In the *FY 2019 NPRM*, we proposed to maintain this framework for submarine cable systems, as updated in FY 2018, which we have found to be administrable.¹¹⁵ That is, from FY 2009 to FY 2017, the lowest submarine cable tier was "less than 2.5 Gbps," and the highest tier was "20 Gbps or greater." In FY 2018, of the 42 submarine cable providers that the Commission identified, 40 cable systems were at or above 20 Gbps, and only two were less than 20 Gbps. A 20 Gbps capacity cable system would therefore pay the same regulatory fee as a cable system with over 78,000 Gbps capacity. Accordingly, in 2018 the Commission updated the five submarine cable tiers to less than 50 Gbps, from 50 to 250 Gbps, from 250 to 1,000 Gbps, from 1000 to 4000 Gbps, and 4,000 Gbps and above to accommodate the wide range of capacities, ranging from as little as 1.2 Gbps to over 78,000 Gbps capacity.¹¹⁶ The Commission adopted these updated submarine cable tiers to provide a more equitable distribution of fees so that a small submarine cable system does not pay the same regulatory fee as a very large submarine cable system that is capable of providing substantially more services. Accordingly, in the *FY 2019 NPRM* we proposed to use the updated tiers¹¹⁷ and adopt them here.

41. We also clarify at the request of several commenters that "capacity" for regulatory fee purposes continues to be "lit capacity."¹¹⁸ We base the regulatory fee recovery on lit capacity because

¹¹¹ CenturyLink Comments at 6.

¹¹² *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2008*, 24 FCC Rcd 4208, 4214, para. 15, (2009) (*Submarine Cable Order*). The Commission stated it would be based on the capacity of each system used for the Commission's annual Circuit Status report. *Id.* n. 38.

¹¹³ The Commission explained: "[b]y 'flat' we mean that the regulatory fee is no longer based on the number of active circuits but is assessed on a per cable system basis. ... [W]e are permitting carriers to pay a lower fee for smaller submarine cable systems." *Submarine Cable Order*, 24 FCC Rcd at 4210, para. 2 & n.12.

¹¹⁴ *Submarine Cable Order*, 24 FCC Rcd at 4213, para. 10. The Commission noted at the time that the submarine cable operators would still need to advise the Commission of the number of circuits or certify to the category that they fit into, but this should be a relatively small burden, and is supported by the members of the consensus group who themselves would qualify as small system service providers. *Id.*

¹¹⁵ *FY 2019 NPRM* at Appendix B.

¹¹⁶ *FY 2018 Report and Order*, 33 FCC Rcd at 8516, Appendix C.

¹¹⁷ *FY 2019 NPRM* at Appendix B.

¹¹⁸ The Commission changed the reporting requirements for submarine cables in 2017 and now requires submarine cable operators to report design capacity, a combination of lit and unlit capacity. *See Section 43.62 Reporting Requirements for U.S. Providers of International Services; 2016 Biennial Review of Telecommunications*

(continued....)

that is the amount of capacity that submarine cable operators are able to provide services over and the regulatory fee is in part recovering the costs related to the regulation and oversight of such services.

42. We reject several arguments designed to decrease the regulatory fees paid by the largest submarine cable operators. *First*, INCOMPAS argues that we should increase application fees for submarine cable license applications instead of increasing regulatory fees.¹¹⁹ But by law, application fees and regulatory fees are not interchangeable. Application fees do not offset the Commission’s annual appropriations, and the Commission is required to collect the total appropriation for that fiscal year through regulatory fees regardless of the application fees collected.¹²⁰ *Second*, INCOMPAS complains that our fee structure will lead to overcollection of \$800,000 if just four of the pending applications for new submarine cable landing licenses are granted.¹²¹ But this argument ignores how fees are calculated annually—with fees decreasing in future years if more landing licenses are granted in future years.

43. *Third*, INCOMPAS asserts that the current regulatory fee methodology is “inequitable and unreasonable” because of the higher burden on larger capacity cable systems when there is “little or no connection between the capacity” and the costs to the Commission or benefits provided to the licensee,¹²² arguing instead for a flat-fee per landing license.¹²³ NASCA in turn claims that the Commission’s updated tiers for submarine cable “backtrack from the purpose behind the 2009 methodology” and give cable operators an incentive to under report capacity.¹²⁴ But these arguments ignore a fundamental premise in how the Commission has long assessed regulatory fees—larger licensees receive greater benefits from the license and hence should (and are able to) pay a larger proportion of the costs. That is as true in the context of submarine cables as it is where wireless providers, ITSPs, and broadcasters are concerned. What is more, submarine cable systems currently vary in capacity from 1.2 Gbps to 78,000 Gbps, although systems that will be operational in the near future will have much larger capacity. While there may be situations in which it would be equitable to set aside differences in capacity for the sake of administrability, to say that a system with roughly 65,000 times the capacity of another system should pay not a penny more in regulatory fees hardly seems equitable or reflective of the benefits each system owner receives from its Commission license and Commission oversight.

44. We further disagree with commenters’ assertions that in adopting the Consensus Proposal, the Commission adopted a system that was intended to move towards a flat fee based on the number of landing licenses.¹²⁵ In the *Submarine Cable Order*, the Commission explained that under the Consensus Proposal the operational submarine cable systems will first be defined as “large” submarine cable systems and “small” submarine cable systems based on the capacity of each system used for the

(Continued from previous page) _____

Regulations, Report and Order, 32 FCC Rcd 8115 (2017); *International Bureau Releases Revised Filing Manual for Section 43.82 Circuit Capacity Reports*, Public Notice, 33 FCC Rcd 12517, 12518 (IB 2018). Commenters expressed concern that changes to the International Bureau’s section 43.82 filing manual changed the definition of capacity for regulatory fee purposes to design capacity, contrary to the historical use of available capacity. NASCA Comments at 15-18.

¹¹⁹ INCOMPAS Comments at 4. NASCA also argues that the Commission activities for the submarine cable industry should be covered by application fees. NASCA Comments at 7. Intelsat explains that the application fees do not reduce regulatory fees but go directly to the U.S. Treasury. Intelsat/SES Reply Comments at 3 & n. 6.

¹²⁰ 47 U.S.C. § 159(a).

¹²¹ INCOMPAS Comments at 8.

¹²² INCOMPAS Comments at 5-6.

¹²³ INCOMPAS Comments at 9; NASCA Reply Comments at 5; INCOMPAS July 24 *Ex Parte* Letter at 1.

¹²⁴ NASCA Comments at 14-15.

¹²⁵ NASCA Comments at 14-15; Letter from Susannah Larson, Harris, Wiltshire & Grannis LLP, Counsel for Southeast Asia-US, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC, MD Docket No. 19-105, at 3 (filed May 1, 2019) (SEA-US May 1 *Ex Parte* Letter).

Commission's annual Circuit Status report and the "small" systems will be further subdivided into subcategories and may move into a different categories as they get larger.¹²⁶ We find that adopting a single regulatory fee for all submarine cable systems regardless of capacity would be contrary to the Consensus Proposal (as it is documented and adopted in the *Submarine Cable Order*) and would result in an unreasonable fee increase for the smaller systems.¹²⁷

45. Finally, we are not convinced that now—shortly before the introduction of several very large submarine cable systems—is the appropriate time to revise our methodology in a manner that favors large systems and increases fees on the smaller systems.¹²⁸ Once the newer systems are operational, the increase in units should reduce the regulatory fees for the fee category. Unit counts impact the fee rate calculations from one year to the next. The unit count between FY 2018 and FY 2019 in the submarine cable fee category increased only slightly and did not have a dramatic impact on the calculation of the submarine cable fee rate. In the near future, however, there will be several larger submarine cable systems which will be in operation. For example, the Havfrue cable system will connect New Jersey with Denmark, Ireland, and Norway and will have a design capacity of 108 Tbps,¹²⁹ and the JGS North cable system will connect Guam with Japan and have a design capacity of 24 Tbps.¹³⁰ These new cable systems, and others, will make a significant change in the number of units, and an increase in units tends to reduce rates.

F. De Minimis Regulatory Fees

46. Section 9(e)(2) of the RAY BAUM'S Act permits the Commission to exempt a party from paying regulatory fees if "in the judgment of the Commission, the cost of collecting a regulatory fee established under this section from a party would exceed the amount collected from such party. . . ."¹³¹ In the *FY 2019 NPRM*, we sought comment on how to implement section 9(e)(2) and on a proposed section 9(e)(2) de minimis fee exemption of \$1,000.

47. Consistent with our tentative conclusion in the *FY 2019 NPRM*, we conclude that section 9(e)(2) codifies our authority to adopt a de minimis exemption. Section 9(e)(2) provides the Commission with discretion to exempt a "party" and to provide relief based on the cost of collection, both of which were factors considered in the existing de minimis exemption. The adoption of a monetary threshold applied against the sum of all annual regulatory fees due in a given fiscal year continues to be, in our estimation, an efficient mechanism for reducing the Commission's costs in assessing and collecting regulatory fees. As described in the *FY 2019 NPRM*, we have analyzed the average cost of collecting delinquent debt and estimate that the Commission's cost of collecting the debt would exceed \$1,000.¹³² The Commission's administrative debt collection process involves many steps, including data compilation, preparation and validation; invoicing; debt transfer for third party collection; responding to

¹²⁶ *Submarine Cable Order*, 24 FCC Rcd at 4214, para. 15. The Commission also noted that "We anticipate that the subcategories of small systems and the definitions of large and small systems may change as the submarine cable industry changes." *Id.* at n.39.

¹²⁷ *Submarine Cable Order*, 24 FCC Rcd at 4215, para. 18 (observing that a lower fee for smaller licensees would mitigate concerns that the tiered system would be a barrier to entry for new entrants). *See also* AT&T August 5 *Ex Parte* Letter at 1-2 (observing that a single flat fee would shift costs from large systems to smaller systems).

¹²⁸ There are ten pending applications for new international submarine cable systems. *See* the International Bureau Filing System (IBFS), <http://licensing.fcc.gov/myibfs/>.

¹²⁹ SCL-LIC-20180511-00010.

¹³⁰ SCL-LIC-20181106-00035.

¹³¹ 47 U.S.C. § 159(e)(2).

¹³² The Commission increased the de minimis threshold to \$1,000 in 2017, observing that the cost of collection had increased since FY 2014, when the Commission last visited the de minimis threshold, and that the prior estimate did not include the Commission's overhead costs. *FY 2017 Report and Order*, 32 FCC Rcd at 7073, para. 40.

debtor questions and disputes; and processing payments. We received no comments on our analysis. Accordingly, we adopt a \$1,000 section 9(e)(2) exemption.

48. In the *FY 2019 NPRM*, we also proposed to exclude multi-year regulatory fees from the proposed section 9(e)(2) exemption. We received no comment on this proposal. Including multi-year fees in the threshold would significantly increase the Commission's administrative costs.¹³³ Section 9(e)(2) provides the Commission with discretion as to whether and how to provide this exemption; specifically, it states that the Commission "may exempt" a party from paying regulatory fees. Because including multi-year fees in the threshold would significantly increase the Commission's administrative costs, we exclude these fees from the calculation of the section 9(e)(2) exemption.

G. Rules Pertaining to Waiver, Reduction, Deferral and Responsibility for Payment of Regulatory Fees

49. As we did in the *FY 2019 NPRM*, we again take this opportunity to explain and reinforce the importance of certain provisions of the prior section 9 that remain substantively unchanged by the RAY BAUM'S Act, as well as to reiterate our long-standing rule regarding the party responsible for payment of regulatory fees when a transfer of control or an assignment of a license or authorization has occurred. These provisions, pertaining to waiver, enforcement, and collection of regulatory fees, are essential to the Commission's exercise of its statutory authority here and our application of these provisions remains unchanged.

50. The new section 9A of the Communications Act permits the Commission to waive, reduce, or defer payment of a regulatory fee and associated interest charges and penalties for good cause if the waiver, reduction, or deferral (collectively, waiver) would serve the public interest.¹³⁴ The Commission interprets this provision narrowly to permit only those waivers "unambiguously articulating 'extraordinary circumstances' outweighing the public interest in recouping the cost of the Commission's regulatory services for a particular regulatee."¹³⁵ Within this standard, the Commission recognizes that in exceptional circumstances, financial hardship may justify waiving and/or deferring a party's regulatory fees.¹³⁶ Financial inability, however, must be conclusively proven and the burden of proof for doing so lies solely with the regulatee seeking relief. Mere allegations of financial loss will not support a waiver request. Rather, as the Commission has stated, "it is incumbent upon each regulatee to fully document its financial position and show that it lacks sufficient funds to pay the regulatory fees and to maintain its service to the public."¹³⁷ The Commission has suggested that documents that may be relevant to prove financial inability include balance sheets and profit and loss statements (audited if available), twelve month cash flow projections (with an explanation of how calculated), a list of officers and highest paid employees other than officers, and each individual's compensation, or similar information.¹³⁸ We emphasize, however, that the foregoing list of documents is not exhaustive and it is up to each regulatee to determine the documentation required to prove financial hardship in its own case.

¹³³ For example, all annual regulatory fees are due and payable in September of each fiscal year allowing for tracking by fee category and FRN within a single database (Fee Filer). The multi-year regulatory fees due dates are spread throughout each year and these fee categories are not included in the annual regulatory fee database.

¹³⁴ 47 U.S.C. § 159A(d).

¹³⁵ *Implementation of Section 9 of the Communications Act, Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for the 1994 Fiscal Year*, Report and Order, 9 FCC Rcd 5333, 5344, para. 29 (1994) (*FY 1999 Report and Order*).

¹³⁶ *Implementation of Section 9 of the Communications Act, Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for the 1994 Fiscal Year*, Memorandum Opinion and Order, 10 FCC Rcd 12759, 12761-12762, paras 12-14 (1995) (*FY 1994 MO&O*).

¹³⁷ *FY 1994 MO&O*, 10 FCC Rcd at 12762, para. 13.

¹³⁸ *Id.*

51. The Commission frequently receives requests to waive regulatory fees owed by regulatees in bankruptcy or receivership, who cite the fact of the bankruptcy or receivership as proof of the regulatee's financial hardship, and thus justifying waiver. Here, we wish to emphasize the standard to which the Commission hews in determining whether to grant relief in such cases. While the Commission recognizes that a bankruptcy or receivership filing may be sufficient evidence of financial hardship, we consider such cases individually,¹³⁹ taking into account a number of other factors that are relevant to the question of whether the regulatee lacks sufficient funds to pay the regulatory fees and to maintain its service to the public. Although the factors we consider are case-specific, they might include, for example, whether the regulatee intends to reorganize or liquidate in bankruptcy, the reason for the bankruptcy or receivership filing, the regulatee's ability or plan to obtain post-petition financing, the number, type and amount of other claims asserted against the regulatee in the bankruptcy or receivership case, and the priority accorded under bankruptcy or receivership law to the Commission's regulatory fee claim.

52. We also remind regulatees that requests to waive their regulatory fees must be properly filed by the date on which such fees are due.¹⁴⁰

53. The Commission has previously stated that with respect to waiver, reduction, and deferral requests based on financial hardship, the Commission will base its decision on the information submitted with the request as well as "any additional information available in the Commission's records."¹⁴¹ In the *FY 2019 NPRM*, we proposed eliminating any obligation by the Commission to consult its records, and instead, requiring that any party seeking regulatory fee relief on any basis include with its request all documents and information the requestor believes to be relevant to prove its case, regardless of whether or not such documentation or information exists in Commission records. We received no comments on this proposal. Because we believe the burden to prove its case should rest entirely with the requesting party and not with the Commission, and that it is not an efficient use of the Commission's time to search our records for information or documents that might be relevant to a request for regulatory fee relief, we adopt the proposal set forth in the *FY 2019 NPRM*.

54. License assignments and transfers of control occur regularly throughout the fiscal year, many during the period when the Commission is establishing the regulatory fee schedule for the upcoming fiscal year. Consequently, we continuously update our records to reflect the identity of these new regulatees.¹⁴² We remind all regulatees of our long-standing rule that the entity holding the license or authorization as of the date the regulatory fee is due is responsible for payment of the regulatory fee. Similarly, we determine eligibility for a regulatory fee exemption by the status of the licensee as of the fee due date, regardless of the status of any previous licensee.¹⁴³

H. Effective Date

55. Providing a 30-day period after Federal Register publication before this Report and Order becomes effective as normally required by 5 U.S.C. § 553(d) will not allow sufficient time to collect the FY 2019 fees before FY 2019 ends on September 30, 2019. For this reason, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 553(d)(3), we find there is good cause to waive the requirements of section 553(d), and this Report and

¹³⁹ *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2003, Report and Order*, 18 FCC Rcd 15985, 15990, para. 13 (2003).

¹⁴⁰ *FY 1994 Report and Order*, 9 FCC Rcd at 5345, para. 34.

¹⁴¹ *FY 1994 Report and Order*, 9 FCC Rcd at 5346.

¹⁴² For example, Appendix J of this Order lists two call signs that did not appear in Appendix C of the *FY 2019 NPRM*, reflecting a transfer of license in one case (WEVV-TV) and a change in exempt status (WSFJ-TV) in the other. *FY 2019 NPRM*, Appendix C. Appendix J lists every call sign and its associated fee. Licensees that are exempt on the due date of the FY 2019 regulatory fee will not pay the listed fee.

¹⁴³ *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2004, Report and Order and Order on Reconsideration*, 20 FCC Rcd 12259, 12266, para. 22 (2004).

Order will become effective upon publication in the Federal Register. Because payments of the regulatory fees will not actually be due until late September, persons affected by this Report and Order will still have a reasonable period in which to make their payments and thereby comply with the rules established herein.

I. Changes to Several Rules to Conform to the Act as Amended

56. We amend sections 1.1151, 1.1163, 1.1164, and 1.1166 of our rules to conform these to sections 9 and 9A of the Act, as amended by RAY BAUM'S Act. The Administrative Procedure Act provides that notice and public comment procedures do not apply when "impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest."¹⁴⁴ Notice is "unnecessary" when rule amendments involve little or no exercise of agency discretion.¹⁴⁵ The rule changes set forth herein are ministerial in nature and made to conform our regulations to the RAY BAUM'S Act, and we accordingly find good cause to adopt these changes without prior notice and comment. Similarly, under these circumstances, we find that these actions fall under the good cause exemption to the effective date requirements¹⁴⁶ and these amendments to our rules will become effective upon publication in the Federal Register.

57. Section 1.1151 of the Commission's rules describes the basis for the Commission's authority to prescribe and collect regulatory fees. We are updating this regulation to include a citation to the RAY BAUM'S Act and to conform to the changes made by the RAY BAUM'S Act. Additional language is shown in bold and deleted language is italicized and bracketed.

Authority to impose and collect regulatory fees is contained in section 9 of the Communications Act, **as amended by sections 101-103 of title I of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 (Pub. L 115-141, 132 Stat. 1084)**, 47 U.S.C. 159, which directs the Commission to prescribe and collect annual regulatory fees **to recover the cost of carrying out the functions of the Commission** [*from designated regulatees in order to recover the costs of certain of its regulatory activities in the private radio, mass media, common carrier, and cable television services*].

58. Section 1.1163 of the Commission's rules describes the requirement to adjust regulatory fees. This section contains outdated references and language that is not in the current version of section 9. We are therefore deleting the italicized and bracketed language below, renumbering the subsections of the rule shown in bold, and adding language, also shown in bold.

[(a) For Fiscal Year 1995, the amounts assessed for regulatory fees are set forth in §§1.1152 through 1.1156.]

(a) [*For Fiscal year 1996*] **For Fiscal Year 2019** and thereafter, the Schedule of Regulatory Fees, contained in §§1.1152 through 1.1156, may be adjusted annually by the Commission pursuant to section 9 of the Communications Act. 47 U.S.C. 159, **as amended**. Adjustments to the fees established for any category of regulatory fee payment shall include projected cost increases or decreases and an estimate of the volume of [*licensees or*] units upon which the regulatory fee is calculated.

(b) The fees assessed shall:

(1) Be derived by determining the full-time equivalent number of employees [*performing enforcement activities, policy and rulemaking activities, user information services, and*

¹⁴⁴ 5 U.S.C. § 553(b)(B).

¹⁴⁵ See, e.g., *Amendment of Parts 0, 1, 73, and 74 of the Commission's Rules*, Order, 26 FCC Rcd 13538, 13544, 13539-41, 13543, 13545, paras. 4-5, 10, 15 (OMD 2011) (deleting or amending obsolete rule provisions, including those superseded by an Act of Congress).

¹⁴⁶ 5 U.S.C. § 553(d).

international activities] within the [*Wireline Competition Bureau, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Media Bureau, International Bureau and other*] **bureaus and** offices of the Commission, adjusted to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission's activities [*including such factors as service coverage area, shared use versus exclusive use, and other factors that the Commission determines are necessary in the public interest*];

(2) Be established at amounts that will result in collection, during each fiscal year, of an amount that can reasonably be expected to equal the amount appropriated for such fiscal year for the performance of the activities described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(c) The Commission shall by rule amend the Schedule of Regulatory Fees by increases or decreases that reflect, in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section, changes in the amount appropriated for the performance of the activities described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, for such fiscal year. Such increases or decreases shall be adjusted to reflect unexpected increases or decreases in the number of [*licensees or*] units subject to payment of such fees and result in collection of an aggregate amount of fees that will approximately equal the amount appropriated for the subject regulatory activities.

(d) The Commission shall, by rule, amend the Schedule of Regulatory Fees if the Commission determines that the Schedule requires amendment to comply with the requirements of paragraph (b)(1) of this section. [*In making such amendments, the Commission shall add, delete or reclassify services in the Schedule to reflect additional deletions or changes in the nature of its services as a consequence of Commission rulemaking proceedings or changes in law.*]

(e) In adjusting regulatory fees, the Commission will round such fees to the nearest \$5.00 in the case of fees under \$1,000.00, or to the nearest \$25.00 in the case of fees of \$1,000.00 or more.

59. Section 9A(c)(4) of the RAY BAUM'S Act codifies the Commission's authority to revoke any instrument of authorization held by a regulatee for failure to timely pay its regulatory fees, or any associated interest or penalties. Sections 1.1164(c) and (f) of the Commission's rules, governing revocation for failure to pay regulatory fees, will be amended to reflect the changes made to the Commission's authority under the RAY BAUM'S Act. Added language below and renumbered paragraphs are shown in bold; deleted language is italicized and bracketed.

(c) If a regulatory fee is not paid in a timely manner, the regulatee will be notified of its deficiency. This notice will automatically assess a 25 percent penalty, subject the delinquent payor's pending applications to dismissal, and may require a delinquent payor to show cause why its existing instruments of authorization should not be subject to [*rescission*] **revocation**.

* * *

(f) In instances where the Commission may revoke an existing instrument of authorization for failure to [*file*] **timely pay** a regulatory fee, **or any associated interest or penalty**, the Commission will provide prior notice of [*such action and shall allow*] **its intent to revoke the licensee's instruments of authorization by registered mail, return receipt requested to the licensee at its last known address. The notice shall provide** the licensee no less than 60 days to either pay the fee, **penalty and interest in full** or show cause why the [*payment assessed*] **fee, interest or penalty** is inapplicable or should otherwise be waived or deferred.

(1) An adjudicatory hearing will not be designated unless the response by the regulatee to the Order to Show Cause presents a substantial and material question of fact.

(2) Disposition of the proceeding shall be based upon written evidence only and the burden of proceeding with the introduction of the evidence and the burden of proof shall be on the respondent regulatee.

- (3) Unless the regulatee substantially prevails in the hearing, the Commission may assess costs for the conduct of the proceeding against the respondent regulatee. *See* 47 U.S.C. 402(b)(5).
- (4) **Any Commission order adopted under this regulation shall determine the amount due, if any, and provide the licensee with at least 60 days to pay that amount or have its authorization revoked.**
- (5) **No order of revocation under this section shall become final until the licensee has exhausted its right to judicial review of such order under 47 U.S.C. § 402(b)(5).**
- (6) Any regulatee failing to submit a regulatory fee, following notice to the regulatee of failure to submit the required fee is subject to collection of the required fee, including interest thereon, any associated penalties, and the full cost of collection to the Federal government pursuant to section 3720A of the Internal Revenue Code, 31 U.S.C. 3717, and to the provisions of the Debt Collection Act, 31 U.S.C. 3717. *See* 47 CFR 1.1901 through 1.1952. The debt collection processes described above may proceed concurrently with any other sanction in this paragraph.
- (7) An application or filing by a regulatee that is delinquent in its debt to the Commission is also subject to dismissal under 47 CFR 1.1910.

60. Section 1.1166 of the Commission's rules describes how regulatees may seek waivers, reductions, and deferrals of regulatory fees. Section 9A of the Act now permits regulatees to seek waiver, reduction, or deferral of interest charges and penalties assessed against unpaid regulatory fees. We therefore add conforming language shown in bold below.

The fees established by sections 1.1152 through 1.1156, and associated **interest charges and penalties** may be waived, reduced or deferred in specific instances, on a case-by-case basis, where good cause is shown and where waiver, reduction or deferral of such fees, **interest charges and penalties** would promote the public interest. Requests for waivers, reductions or deferrals of regulatory fees for entire categories of payors will not be considered.

(a) Requests for waivers, reductions or deferrals should be filed with the Commission's Secretary and will be acted upon by the Managing Director with the concurrence of the General Counsel. All such filings within the scope of the fee rules shall be filed as a separate pleading and clearly marked to the attention of the Managing Director. Any such request that is not filed as a separate pleading will not be considered by the Commission.

[(1) If the request for waiver, reduction or deferral is accompanied by a fee payment, the request must be submitted to the Commission's lockbox bank at the address for the appropriate service set forth in §§1.1152 through 1.1156 of this subpart.

(2) If no fee payment is submitted, the request should be filed with the Commission's Secretary.]

(b) Deferrals of fees, **interest, or penalties** if granted, will be for a designated period of time not to exceed six months.

(c) Petitions for waiver of a regulatory fee, **interest, or penalties** must be accompanied by the required fee, **interest, or penalties** and FCC Form 159. Submitted fees, **interest, or penalties** will be returned if a waiver is granted. Waiver requests that do not include the required fees, **interest, or penalties** or forms will be dismissed unless accompanied by a petition to defer payment due to financial hardship, supported by documentation of the financial hardship.

(d) Petitions for reduction of a fee, **interest, or penalty** must be accompanied by the full fee **interest, or penalty** payment and Form 159. [*Petitions for reduction accompanied by a fee interest, or penalty payment must be addressed to the Federal Communications Commission, Attention: Petitions, Post Office Box 979084, St. Louis, Missouri, 63197-9000.*] Petitions for reduction that do not include the required fees, **interest, or penalties** or forms will be dismissed

unless accompanied by a petition to defer payment due to financial hardship, supported by documentation of the financial hardship.

(e) Petitions for waiver of a fee, **interest, or penalty** based on financial hardship, including bankruptcy, will not be granted, even if otherwise consistent with Commission policy, to the extent that the total regulatory and application fees, **interest, or penalties** for which waiver is sought exceeds \$500,000 in any fiscal year, including regulatory fees due in any fiscal year, but paid prior to the due date. In computing this amount, the amounts owed by an entity and its subsidiaries and other affiliated entities will be aggregated. In cases where the claim of financial hardship is not based on bankruptcy, waiver, partial waiver, or deferral of fees, **interest, or penalties** above the \$500,000 cap may be considered on a case-by-case basis.

IV. FURTHER NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

61. In this Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, we seek additional comment on several issues to continue reforming our assessment of regulatory fees.

A. Assessing International Bureau Regulatees

62. The Commission's goal in assessing International Bureau regulatory fees is to recover all of the costs associated with International Bureau regulatory activities and to distribute these costs fairly among fee payers. But not all beneficiaries of the International Bureau's regulatory activities currently pay regulatory fees, and some commenters argue that we should reexamine the allocations of FTEs within the bureau. We take this opportunity to seek comment on reforming our assessment of regulatory fees for International Bureau regulatees.

63. *First*, we seek comment on whether we should assess regulatory fees on all space stations granted approval by the Commission to communicate with earth stations in the United States. In the past, the Commission has assessed regulatory fees on space stations (both geostationary and non-geostationary orbit) licensed by the Commission, but not on foreign-licensed space stations that have been granted market access by the Commission.¹⁴⁷ The Commission's policy, regulatory, international, user information, and enforcement activities all benefit non-U.S. licensed space stations that access the U.S. market. Rulemaking proceedings establishing processing procedures or service rules for satellite services apply both to U.S. licensed space stations and non-U.S. licensed space stations providing service in the United States,¹⁴⁸ and operators of non-U.S. licensed space stations actively participate in FCC regulatory

¹⁴⁷ 47 CFR §1.1156.

¹⁴⁸ See, e.g., *Mitigation of Orbital Debris in the New Space Age*, IB Docket No. 18-313, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Order on Reconsideration, 33 FCC Rcd 11352 (2018); *Amendment of Parts 2 and 25 of the Commission's Rules to Facilitate the Use of Earth Stations in Motion Communicating with Non-Geostationary Orbit Space Stations in Frequency Bands Allocated to the Fixed-Satellite Service*, IB Docket No. 18-315, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 33 FCC Rcd 11416 (2018); *Amendment of the Commission's Policies and Rules for Processing Applications in the Direct Broadcast Satellite Service*, IB Docket No. 06-160, Second Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 33 FCC Rcd 11303 (2018); *Amendment of Parts 2 and 25 of the Commission's Rules to Facilitate the Use of Earth Stations in Motion Communicating with Geostationary Orbit Space Stations in Frequency Bands Allocated to the Fixed Satellite Service*, IB Docket No 17-95, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 32 FCC Rcd 9327 (2018); *Further Streamlining Part 25 Rules Governing Satellite Services*, IB Docket No. 18-314, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 33 FCC Rcd 11502 (2018); *Streamlining Licensing Procedures for Small Satellites*, IB Docket No. 18-86, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking 33 FCC Rcd 4152 (2018); *Update to Parts 2 and 25 Concerning Non-Geostationary, Fixed-Satellite Service Systems and Related Matters*, IB Docket No. 16-408, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 32 FCC Rcd 7809 (2017); *Amendment of Parts 2 and 25 of the Commission's Rules to Facilitate the Use of Earth Stations in Motion Communicating with Geostationary Orbit Space Stations in Frequency Bands Allocated to the Fixed-Satellite Service*, IB Docket No. 17-95, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 32 FCC Rcd 4239 (2017).

proceedings.¹⁴⁹ Non-U.S. licensed space stations are also monitored to ensure that their operators satisfy all conditions placed on their grant of U.S. market access, including space station implementation milestones and operational requirements, and are subject to enforcement action if the conditions are not met. Despite the regulatory benefits provided by the Commission to non-U.S. licensed space stations serving the United States they do not incur the regulatory fees paid by operators of U.S.-licensed space stations.

64. We seek comment on whether we should or must assess regulatory fees on non-U.S. licensed space stations serving the United States under section 9, given that non-U.S. licensed space stations appear to benefit from the Commission's regulatory activities in much the same manner as U.S. licensed space stations.¹⁵⁰ The Commission has previously declined to assess regulatory fees on non-U.S. licensed space stations. In 1999, the Commission observed that the Act at the time only authorized the Commission to assess space stations "licensees," i.e., those licensed under Title III—which does not include non-U.S.-licensed space stations.¹⁵¹ And the Commission sought comment on assessing such fees in 2013 and 2014 but ultimately, did not do so.¹⁵² We observe that the change made to section 9 by the RAY BAUM'S Act requires the Commission to consider increases and decreases in the "number of units" subject to payment of regulatory fees, but does not state "licensees."¹⁵³ In this respect, the "unit" used for assessing satellite space station regulatory fees is "per operational station in geostationary orbit" or "per operational system in non-geostationary orbit."¹⁵⁴ This broader language appears equally applicable to U.S. licensed and non-U.S. licensed space stations. We seek comment on whether we may or must assess such fees.

65. We seek comment on whether assessing non-U.S. licensed space stations would promote regulatory parity among space station operators. Do any space station operators choose to seek licensing elsewhere as a means of arbitraging our current regulatory fee assessments? Is it fair or equitable to grant one class of space station operators a non-statutory exemption from fees that another class of similarly situated operators must pay? Commenters that advocate assessing regulatory fees on non-U.S. licensed space stations providing service in the United States should propose how the fees should be calculated and applied. Are there any corner cases, such as where the non-U.S. licensed space station operator accesses the U.S. market solely through one or more U.S.-licensed earth stations that identify a non-U.S. licensed space station as a point of communication? If the regulatory fee per earth station license is significantly less than the regulatory fee assessed per space station, would such a discrepancy provide an incentive for space station operators to see U.S. market access solely through earth station licenses as a method of regulatory fee arbitrage? How should we assess regulatory fees to avoid such arbitrage? Commenters should also discuss any other policy implications that may arise from taking such action, such as the likelihood that other countries will choose to assess fees on U.S.-licensed space stations, and

¹⁴⁹ Operators of non-U.S. licensed space stations have actively participated in nearly all of the satellite rulemaking proceedings over the course of the last several years. In addition, operators of non-U.S. space stations participate in FCC proceedings through their membership in the Satellite Industry Association, including roles as executive members. See <https://www.sia.org/join-sia/>.

¹⁵⁰ See EchoStar August 8 *Ex Parte* Letter, Attachment, at 1.

¹⁵¹ *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 1999*, Report and Order, 14 FCC Rcd 9896, 9882, para. 39 (1999) (*FY 1999 Report and Order*).

¹⁵² *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2014*, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, Second Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, and Order, 29 FCC Rcd 6417, 6433-34, paras. 47-50 (2014) (*FY 2014 NPRM*); *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2013*, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 28 FCC Rcd 7790, 7809-810, paras. 47-49 (2013) (*FY 2013 NPRM*).

¹⁵³ 47 U.S.C. § 159(c)(1)(A).

¹⁵⁴ See Appendix D: Regulatory Fees FY 2019.

whether this policy implication is still relevant in light of the number of U.S.-licensed versus non-U.S. licensed space stations.¹⁵⁵

66. We note that the Commission previously reallocated four International Bureau FTEs as indirect for regulatory fee purposes to address the work that International Bureau FTEs conduct on market access requests by non-U.S. licensed space stations.¹⁵⁶ The effect of that decision was to require domestic broadcasters, wireless providers, ITSPs, and others to pay for the regulatory work done on behalf of foreign-licensed satellite operators. We seek comment on whether any changes to our direct International Bureau FTE allocations would be necessary if regulatory fees are adopted for non-U.S. licensed space stations.

67. *Second*, several commenters have argued that we should adjust the apportionment among fee categories within the International Bureau. For example, NASCA claims that the Commission has continued to over-recover regulatory fees from submarine cable operators because the combined submarine cable and IBC revenue requirement is relatively high compared to the satellite and earth station categories.¹⁵⁷ NASCA argues that the other fee categories account for a much higher proportion of the FTEs' activities in the International Bureau.¹⁵⁸ And EchoStar asserts that the Commission should examine the allocation of FTEs among geostationary orbit (GSO) and non-geostationary orbit (NGSO) space and earth station operators.¹⁵⁹ We seek comment on whether the Commission should reallocate FTEs within the International Bureau. If so, should the Commission reassess the number of FTEs working on the issues of various regulatees or reallocate fees based on relative capacity of various services? Or should the Commission use some other metric to engage in the reallocation? We also seek comment on whether the Commission should change its current allocation of regulatory fees between submarine cable and satellite and terrestrial IBCs based on a plan developed by the IBC industry, with 87.6% of IBC fees paid by submarine cable and 12.4% by satellite/terrestrial facilities. Commenters should discuss whether certain apportionments within the International Bureau could be more appropriately adjusted to better reflect the amount of oversight and regulation for these industries.

B. Adjusting TV and Radio Broadcaster Regulatory Fees

68. We seek comment on two suggestions by commenters to further adjust our assessment of broadcaster regulatory fees. *First*, we seek comment on adjusting the regulatory fees paid by VHF broadcasters. The VHF television band occupies frequencies between 54 and 216 MHz and in general, VHF channels are numbered 2 to 13. Commenters on the *FY 2019 NPRM* argue that the predicted contour distance does not adequately account for all of the possible effects on the VHF station signal, such as terrain blockage, which may limit the signal, thereby reducing the population number that is actually reached.¹⁶⁰ Commenters contend that the population count is therefore overstated for VHF

¹⁵⁵ In 2014, the Commission observed that the majority of the space station applications and notifications during the preceding three-year period pertained to non-U.S.-licensed space stations. *FY 2014 NPRM*, 29 FCC Rcd at 6434, para. 50. In the period of 2014 through 2018, 48 approvals were given for geostationary space stations and 14 were given for non-geostationary systems, according to the International Bureau's electronic filing system, IBFS. Of these, 23 of the 48 approvals were for non-U.S. licensed geostationary space stations, and 7 of the 14 were for non-U.S. licensed non-geostationary space station systems.

¹⁵⁶ *FY 2015 Report and Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 10278, para. 24.

¹⁵⁷ NASCA Comments at 12; *see also* SEA-US May 1 *Ex Parte* Letter at 2 (contending that the submarine cable operators pay a disproportionate share of the regulatory fees allocated to International Bureau regulatees compared to terrestrial and satellite IBCs).

¹⁵⁸ NASCA Reply Comments at 4.

¹⁵⁹ EchoStar August 8 *Ex Parte* Letter, Attachment, at 1.

¹⁶⁰ TZS Comments at 2; NAB Reply Comments at 8-9.

stations and should be adjusted downward accordingly.¹⁶¹ Should we adjust population counts in our contour modeling to address such concerns, and if so, how?

69. *Second*, we seek comment on whether we should adopt a lower regulatory fee for full-service AM and FM broadcast radio station incubator licensees. The Commission's broadcast incubator program is intended to create ownership opportunities for new entrants that are small businesses and promote competition and diversity in the radio broadcast industry.¹⁶² MMTC asserts that regulatory fees may make it more difficult for the incubator stations to thrive, and the Commission should exempt them from regulatory fees for the term of the license.¹⁶³ Commenters should discuss an appropriate reduction from the regulatory fee for broadcasters, such as 50%.

V. PROCEDURAL MATTERS

70. *Payment of Regulatory Fees.*—All regulatory fee payments must be made by online Automated Clearing House (ACH) payment, online credit card, or wire transfer. Any other form of payment (e.g., checks, cashier's checks, or money orders) will be rejected. For payments by wire, a Form 159-E should still be transmitted via fax so that the Commission can associate the wire payment with the correct regulatory fee information.

71. In accordance with U.S. Treasury Financial Manual, the maximum amount that can be charged on a credit card for transactions with federal agencies is \$24,999.99.¹⁶⁴ Transactions greater than \$24,999.99 will be rejected. This limit applies to single payments or bundled payments of more than one bill. Multiple transactions to a single agency in one day may be aggregated and treated as a single transaction subject to the \$24,999.99 limit. Customers who wish to pay an amount greater than \$24,999.99 should consider available electronic alternatives such as Visa or MasterCard debit cards, ACH debits from a bank account, and wire transfers. Each of these payment options is available after filing regulatory fee information in Fee Filer. Further details will be provided regarding payment methods and procedures at the time of FY 2019 regulatory fee collection in Fact Sheets, available at <https://www.fcc.gov/regfees>.

72. *Payment Methods.*—During the fee season for collecting FY 2019 regulatory fees, regulatees can pay their fees by credit card through Pay.gov, ACH, debit card,¹⁶⁵ or by wire transfer. Additional filing and payment instructions are posted on the Commission's website at <https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/regulatory-fees>. The receiving bank for all wire payments is the U.S. Treasury, New York, New York. When making a wire transfer, regulatees must fax a copy of their Fee Filer generated Form 159-E to the Federal Communications Commission at (202) 418-2843 at least one hour before initiating the wire transfer (but on the same business day) so as not to delay crediting their account. Regulatees should discuss arrangements (including bank closing schedules) with their bankers several days before they plan to make the wire transfer to allow sufficient time for the

¹⁶¹ TZS Comments at 2; PMCM Comments at 2-3.

¹⁶² MMTC Comments at 1.

¹⁶³ MMTC Comments at 2.

¹⁶⁴ U.S. Treasury Financial Manual, Volume 1, Part 5, Chapter 7000, Section 7045.10—Transaction Maximums. Customers who owe an amount on a bill, debt, or other obligation due to the federal government are prohibited from splitting the total amount due into multiple payments. Splitting an amount owed into several payment transactions violates the credit card network and Fiscal Service rules. An amount owed that exceeds the Fiscal Service maximum dollar amount, \$24,999.99, may not be split into two or more payment transactions in the same day by using one or multiple cards. Also, an amount owed that exceeds the Fiscal Service maximum dollar amount may not be split into two or more transactions over multiple days by using one or more cards. U.S. Treasury Financial Manual, Volume 1, Part 5, Chapter 7000, Section 7045.20—Prohibitions on Splitting Transactions.

¹⁶⁵ Only Visa and MasterCard branded debit cards are accepted by Pay.gov.

transfer to be initiated and completed before the deadline. Complete instructions for making wire payments are posted at <https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/wire-transfer>.

73. *De Minimis Regulatory Fees.*—Under the Commission’s de minimis rule for regulatory fee payments, a regulatee is exempt from paying regulatory fees if the sum total of all of its annual regulatory fee liabilities is \$1,000 or less for the fiscal year. The de minimis threshold applies only to filers of annual regulatory fees, not regulatory fees paid through multi-year filings, and it is not a permanent exemption. Each regulatee will need to reevaluate the total annual fee liability each fiscal year to determine whether they meet the de minimis exemption.

74. *Standard Fee Calculations and Payment Dates.*—The Commission will accept fee payments made in advance of the window for the payment of regulatory fees. The responsibility for payment of fees by service category is as follows:

- *Media Services:* Regulatory fees must be paid for initial construction permits that were granted on or before October 1, 2018 for AM/FM radio stations, VHF/UHF full service television stations, and satellite television stations. Regulatory fees must be paid for all broadcast facility licenses granted on or before October 1, 2018. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2018, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.
- *Wireline (Common Carrier) Services:* Regulatory fees must be paid for authorizations that were granted on or before October 1, 2018. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2018, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date. Audio bridging service providers are included in this category.¹⁶⁶ For Responsible Organizations (RespOrgs) that manage Toll Free Numbers (TFN), regulatory fees should be paid on all working, assigned, and reserved toll free numbers as well as toll free numbers in any other status as defined in section 52.103 of the Commission’s rules.¹⁶⁷ The unit count should be based on toll free numbers managed by RespOrgs on or about December 31, 2018.
- *Wireless Services:* CMRS cellular, mobile, and messaging services (fees based on number of subscribers or telephone number count): Regulatory fees must be paid for authorizations that were granted on or before October 1, 2018. The number of subscribers, units, or telephone numbers on December 31, 2018 will be used as the basis from which to calculate the fee payment. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2018, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.
- *Wireless Services, Multi-year fees:* The first eight regulatory fee categories in our Schedule of Regulatory Fees pay “small multi-year wireless regulatory fees.” Entities pay these regulatory fees in advance for the entire amount period covered by the five-year or ten-year terms of their initial licenses and pay regulatory fees again only when the license is renewed, or a new license is obtained. We include these fee categories in our rulemaking to publicize our estimates of the number of “small multi-year wireless” licenses that will be renewed or newly obtained in FY 2019.
- *Multichannel Video Programming Distributor Services (cable television operators, CARS licensees, DBS, and IPTV):* Regulatory fees must be paid for the number of basic cable television subscribers as of December 31, 2018.¹⁶⁸ Regulatory fees also must be paid for CARS

¹⁶⁶ Audio bridging services are toll teleconferencing services.

¹⁶⁷ 47 CFR § 52.103.

¹⁶⁸ Cable television system operators should compute their number of basic subscribers as follows: Number of single-family dwellings + number of individual households in multiple dwelling unit (apartments, condominiums, mobile home parks, etc.) paying at the basic subscriber rate + bulk rate customers + courtesy and free service. Note: (continued....)

licenses that were granted on or before October 1, 2018. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2018, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date. For providers of Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS) service and IPTV-based MVPDs, regulatory fees should be paid based on a subscriber count on or about December 31, 2018. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2018, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.

- *International Services*: Regulatory fees must be paid for (1) earth stations and (2) geostationary orbit space stations and non-geostationary orbit satellite systems that were licensed and operational on or before October 1, 2018. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2018, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.
- *International Services (Submarine Cable Systems)*: Regulatory fees for submarine cable systems are to be paid on a per cable landing license basis for all systems that are licensed and operational as of October 1, 2018. The fee is based on circuit capacity as of December 31, 2018. In instances where a license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2018, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the license as of the fee due date. For regulatory fee purposes, the allocation in FY 2019 will remain at 87.6% for submarine cable and 12.4% for satellite/terrestrial facilities.
- *International Services (Terrestrial and Satellite Services)*: Regulatory fees for Terrestrial and Satellite IBCs are to be paid based on active (used or leased) international bearer circuits as of December 31, 2018 in any terrestrial or satellite transmission facility for the provision of service to an end user or resale carrier. When calculating the number of such active circuits, entities must include circuits used by themselves or their affiliates. For these purposes, “active circuits” include backup and redundant circuits as of December 31, 2018 and include both common carrier and non-common carrier circuits for both terrestrial and satellite services. Whether circuits are used specifically for voice or data is not relevant for purposes of determining that they are active circuits.¹⁶⁹ In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2018, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date based on circuit counts as of December 31, 2018. For regulatory fee purposes, the allocation in FY 2019 will remain at 87.6% for submarine cable and 12.4% for satellite/terrestrial facilities.

75. *Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) and Mobile Services Assessments.*—The Commission will compile data from the Numbering Resource Utilization Forecast (NRUF) report that is based on “assigned” telephone number (subscriber) counts that have been adjusted for porting to net Type 0 ports (“in” and “out”).¹⁷⁰ This information of telephone numbers (subscriber count) will be posted on the Commission’s electronic filing and payment system (Fee Filer) along with the carrier’s Operating Company Numbers (OCNs).

(Continued from previous page) _____

Bulk-Rate Customers = Total annual bulk-rate charge divided by basic annual subscription rate for individual households. Operators may base their count on “a typical day in the last full week” of December 2018, rather than on a count as of December 31, 2018.

¹⁶⁹ We encourage terrestrial and satellite service providers to seek guidance from the International Bureau’s Telecommunications and Analysis Division to verify their particular IBC reporting processes to ensure that their calculation methods comply with our rules.

¹⁷⁰ See *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2005*, Report and Order and Order on Reconsideration, 20 FCC Rcd 12259, 12264, paras. 38-44 (2005).

76. A carrier wishing to revise its telephone number (subscriber) count can do so by accessing Fee Filer and follow the prompts to revise their telephone number counts. Any revisions to the telephone number counts should be accompanied by an explanation or supporting documentation.¹⁷¹ The Commission will then review the revised count and supporting documentation and either approve or disapprove the submission in Fee Filer. If the submission is disapproved, the Commission will contact the provider to afford the provider an opportunity to discuss its revised subscriber count and/or provide additional supporting documentation. If we receive no response from the provider, or we do not reverse our initial disapproval of the provider's revised count submission, the fee payment must be based on the number of subscribers listed initially in Fee Filer. Once the timeframe for revision has passed, the telephone number counts are final and are the basis upon which CMRS regulatory fees are to be paid. Providers can view their final telephone counts online in Fee Filer. A final CMRS assessment letter will not be mailed out.

77. Because some carriers do not file the NRUF report, they may not see their telephone number counts in Fee Filer. In these instances, the carriers should compute their fee payment using the standard methodology that is currently in place for CMRS Wireless services (i.e., compute their telephone number counts as of December 31, 2018), and submit their fee payment accordingly. Whether a carrier reviews its telephone number counts in Fee Filer or not, the Commission reserves the right to audit the number of telephone numbers for which regulatory fees are paid. In the event that the Commission determines that the number of telephone numbers that are paid is inaccurate, the Commission will bill the carrier for the difference between what was paid and what should have been paid.

78. *Enforcement.*—Regulatory fee payments must be paid by their due date. Section 9A(c)(1) of the Act requires the Commission to impose a late payment penalty of 25% of unpaid regulatory fee debt, to be assessed on the first day following the deadline for payment of the fees. Section 9A(c)(2) of the Act requires the Commission to assess interest at the rate set forth in 31 U.S.C. § 3717 on all unpaid regulatory fees, including the 25% penalty, until the debt is paid in full.¹⁷² The RAY BAUM'S Act, however, prohibits the Commission from assessing the administrative costs of collecting delinquent regulatory fee debt.¹⁷³ Thus, while section 9A(c) of the Act leaves intact those parts of section 1.1940 of the Commission's rules pertaining to penalty and interest charges, the Commission will no longer assess administrative costs on delinquent regulatory fee debts.¹⁷⁴

79. The Commission will pursue collection of all past due regulatory fees, including penalties and accrued interest, using collection remedies available to it under the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, its implementing regulations and federal common law. These remedies include offsetting regulatory fee debt against monies owed to the debtor by the Commission, and referral of the debt to the United States Treasury for further collection efforts, including centralized offset against monies other federal agencies may owe the debtor.¹⁷⁵

80. Failure to timely pay regulatory fees, penalties or accrued interest will also subject regulatees to the Commission's "red light" rule, which generally requires the Commission to withhold

¹⁷¹ In the supporting documentation, the provider will need to state a reason for the change, such as a purchase or sale of a subsidiary, the date of the transaction, and any other pertinent information that will help to justify a reason for the change.

¹⁷² 47 U.S.C. § 159A(c)(1).

¹⁷³ Section 9A(c)(2) provides that "section 3717 shall not otherwise apply to such a fee or penalty."

¹⁷⁴ See *FY 2018 Report and Order*, 33 FCC Rcd at 8502-8503, paras. 16-17 (adopting this amendment to section 1.1940 of our rules to conform to the RAY BAUM'S Act).

¹⁷⁵ 31 U.S.C. §§ 3701 *et seq.*; 31 CFR §§ 901 *et seq.*; 47 CFR §§ 1.1901 *et seq.*

action on and subsequently dismiss applications and other requests for benefits by any entity owing debt, including regulatory fee debt, to the Commission.¹⁷⁶

81. In addition to financial penalties, section 9(c)(3) of the Act, and section 1.1164(f) of the Commission's rules grant the Commission the authority to revoke authorizations for failure to pay regulatory fees in a timely fashion.¹⁷⁷ Should a fee delinquency not be rectified in a timely manner the Commission may require the licensee to file with documented evidence within sixty (60) calendar days that full payment of all outstanding regulatory fees has been made, plus any associated penalties as calculated by the Secretary of Treasury in accordance with section 1.1164(a) of the Commission's rules,¹⁷⁸ or show cause why the payment is inapplicable or should be waived or deferred. Failure to provide such evidence of payment or to show cause within the time specified may result in revocation of the station license.¹⁷⁹

82. *Paperwork Reduction Act Analysis.* This document does not contain new or modified information collection requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), Public Law 104-13. In addition, therefore, it does not contain any new or modified information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees, pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107-198, *see* 44 U.S.C. § 3506(c)(4).

83. *Congressional Review Act.*—The Commission has determined, and the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, concurs that these rules are non-major under the Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. § 804(2). The Commission will send a copy of this Report & Order to Congress and the Government Accountability Office pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 801(a)(1)(A).

84. *Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis.* As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (RFA)¹⁸⁰ the Commission has prepared a Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) relating to this Report and Order. The FRFA is contained in Appendix F.

85. *Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis.* As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980¹⁸¹ the Commission has prepared an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) relating to this Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking. The IRFA is contained in Appendix I.

86. Pursuant to sections 1.415 and 1.419 of the Commission's rules, 47 CFR §§ 1.415, 1.419, interested parties may file comments and reply comments on or before the dates indicated on the first page of this document. Comments may be filed using the Commission's Electronic Comment Filing System (ECFS). *See Electronic Filing of Documents in Rulemaking Proceedings*, 63 FR 24121 (1998).

- Electronic Filers: Comments may be filed electronically using the Internet by accessing the ECFS: <http://apps.fcc.gov/ecfs/>.
- Paper Filers: Parties who choose to file by paper must file an original and one copy of each filing. If more than one docket or rulemaking number appears in the caption of this proceeding, filers must submit two additional copies for each additional docket or rulemaking number.

¹⁷⁶ *See* 47 CFR § 1.1910.

¹⁷⁷ 47 U.S.C. § 159(c)(3); 47 CFR § 1.1164(f).

¹⁷⁸ 47 CFR § 1.1164(a).

¹⁷⁹ *See, e.g., Cortaro Broadcasting Corp.*, Order to Pay or Show Cause, 32 FCC Rcd 9336 (MB 2017).

¹⁸⁰ *See* 5 U.S.C. § 603. The RFA, *see* 5 U.S.C. §§ 601-612, has been amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (SBREFA), Pub. L. No. 104-121, Title II, 110 Stat. 847 (1996). The SBREFA was enacted as Title II of the Contract with America Advancement Act of 1996 (CWAAA).

¹⁸¹ *Id.*

Filings can be sent by hand or messenger delivery, by commercial overnight courier, or by first-class or overnight U.S. Postal Service mail. All filings must be addressed to the Commission's Secretary, Office of the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission.

- All hand-delivered or messenger-delivered paper filings for the Commission's Secretary must be delivered to FCC Headquarters at 445 12th St., SW, Room TW-A325, Washington, DC 20554. The filing hours are 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. All hand deliveries must be held together with rubber bands or fasteners. Any envelopes and boxes must be disposed of before entering the building.
- Commercial overnight mail (other than U.S. Postal Service Express Mail and Priority Mail) must be sent to FCC, 9050 Junction Drive, Annapolis Junction, MD 20701.
- U.S. Postal Service first-class, Express, and Priority mail must be addressed to 445 12th Street, SW, Washington, DC 20554.

87. **People with Disabilities:** To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities (braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), send an e-mail to fcc504@fcc.gov or call the Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau at 202-418-0530 (voice), 202-418-0432 (tty).

88. **Ex Parte Information.**—This proceeding shall be treated as a “permit-but-disclose” proceeding in accordance with the Commission's ex parte rules.¹⁸² Persons making ex parte presentations must file a copy of any written presentation or a memorandum summarizing any oral presentation within two business days after the presentation (unless a different deadline applicable to the Sunshine period applies). Persons making oral ex parte presentations are reminded that memoranda summarizing the presentation must (1) list all persons attending or otherwise participating in the meeting at which the ex parte presentation was made, and (2) summarize all data presented and arguments made during the presentation. If the presentation consisted in whole or in part of the presentation of data or arguments already reflected in the presenter's written comments, memoranda, or other filings in the proceeding, the presenter may provide citations to such data or arguments in his or her prior comments, memoranda, or other filings (specifying the relevant page and/or paragraph numbers where such data or arguments can be found) in lieu of summarizing them in the memorandum. Documents shown or given to Commission staff during ex parte meetings are deemed to be written ex parte presentations and must be filed consistent with section 1.1206(b) of the Commission's rules. In proceedings governed by section 1.49(f) of the Commission's rules or for which the Commission has made available a method of electronic filing, written ex parte presentations and memoranda summarizing oral ex parte presentations, and all attachments thereto, must be filed through the electronic comment filing system available for that proceeding, and must be filed in their native format (e.g., .doc, .xml, .ppt, searchable .pdf). Participants in this proceeding should familiarize themselves with the Commission's ex parte rules.

VI. ORDERING CLAUSES

89. Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED that, pursuant to Section 9(a), (b), (e), (f), and (g) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. §§ 159(a), (b), (e), (f), and (g), this Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking IS HEREBY ADOPTED.

90. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Report and Order in Section III SHALL BE EFFECTIVE upon publication in the Federal Register.

91. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the FY 2019 section 9 regulatory fees assessment requirements and the rules set forth in Appendix H ARE ADOPTED as specified herein.

¹⁸² 47 CFR §§ 1.1200 *et seq.*

92. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Commission's Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau, Reference Information Center, SHALL SEND a copy of this Report and Order, including the Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis in Appendix F, to Congress and the Government Accountability Office pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 801(a)(1)(A).

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Marlene H. Dortch
Secretary

APPENDIX A

List of Commenters

Commenter	Abbreviated name
50 State Broadcasters Associations	State Broadcasters
AT&T Services, Inc. and Dish Network, L.L.C.	DBS Providers
CenturyLink, Inc.	CenturyLink
EchoStar Satellite Operating Corporation, Hughes Network Systems, LLC, Intelsat License LLC, Inmarsat Inc., SES Americom, Inc., Space Exploration Technologies Corp., and World Satellites, LTD.	Satellite Operators
INCOMPAS	INCOMPAS
Brian Lynott	Lynott
Mentor Partners, Inc.	Mentor
Multicultural Media, Telecom, and Internet Council and the National Association of Black Owned Broadcasters	MMTC
National Association of Broadcasters	NAB
NCTA-The Internet & Television Association and ACA Connects—America's Communications Association	NCTA
Nexstar Broadcasting, Inc. and Gray Television, Inc.	Nexstar
North American Submarine Cable Association and the SEA-US Licensees	NASCA
PMCM TV, LLC	PMCM
Ramar Communications, Inc.	Ramar
T.Z. Sawyer Technical Consultants	TZS

List of Reply Commenters

Commenter	Abbreviated name
CenturyLink, Inc.	CenturyLink
Hubbard Broadcasting, Inc.	Hubbard
Intelsat License LLC	Intelsat
Intelsat License LLC and SES Americom, Inc.	Intelsat/SES
National Association of Broadcasters	NAB
NCTA-The Internet & Television Association and ACA Connects—America's Communications Association	NCTA
North American Submarine Cable Association and Southeast Asia -US Licensees (GTI Corporation d/b/a GTI Telecom, Hawaiian Telecom Services Company, Inc., RAM Telecom International, Inc., TeleGuam Holdings, LLC d/b/a GTA, PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia International, and Telekomunikasi Indonesia International (USA))	NASCA
Satellite Industry Association	SIA

APPENDIX B

Calculation of FY 2019 Revenue Requirements and Pro-Rata Fees

Regulatory fees for the categories shaded in gray are collected by the Commission in advance to cover the term of the license and are submitted at the time the application is filed.

Fee Category	FY 2019 Payment Units	Yrs	FY 2018 Revenue Estimate	Pro-Rated FY 2019 Revenue Requirement	Computed FY 2019 Regulatory Fee	Rounded FY 2019 Reg. Fee	Expected FY 2019 Revenue
PLMRS (Exclusive Use)	450	10	85,000	112,500	25.00	25	112,500
PLMRS (Shared use)	12,400	10	1,250,000	1,239,999	10.00	10	1,240,000
Microwave	10,000	10	1,937,500	2,500,000	25.00	25	2,500,000
Marine (Ship)	7,100	10	1,072,500	1,065,000	15.00	15	1,065,000
Aviation (Aircraft)	4,500	10	400,000	450,000	10.00	10	450,000
Marine (Coast)	60	10	30,000	24,000	40.00	40	24,000
Aviation (Ground)	1,100	10	200,000	220,000	20.00	20	220,000
AM Class A ¹	62	1	266,175	285,628	4,607	4,600	285,200
AM Class B ¹	1,472	1	3,274,450	3,543,984	2,551	2,550	3,541,950
AM Class C ¹	844	1	1,177,200	1,268,909	1,503	1,500	1,266,000
AM Class D ¹	1,424	1	3,907,800	4,192,065	2,944	2,950	4,200,800
FM Classes A, B1 & C3 ¹	3,069	1	8,152,450	8,809,970	2,871	2,875	8,823,375
FM Classes B, C, C0, C1 & C2 ¹	3,140	1	10,009,600	10,794,578	3,438	3,450	10,833,000
AM Construction Permits ²	3	1	4,950	1,785	595.1	595	1,785
FM Construction Permits ²	67	1	105,185	67,000	1,000	1,000	67,000
Satellite TV ⁵	125	1	189,000	202,847	1,623	1,625	203,125
Digital TV Mkt 1-10 ⁵	143	1	7,164,000	7,722,293	54,002	54,000	7,722,000
Digital TV Mkt 11-25 ⁵	140	1	5,243,000	5,693,047	40,665	40,675	5,694,500
Digital TV Mkt 26-50 ⁵	186	1	4,729,725	5,052,126	27,162	27,150	5,049,900
Digital TV Mkt 51-100 ⁵	291	1	3,617,750	3,939,717	13,539	13,550	3,943,050
Digital TV Remaining Markets ⁵	375	1	1,594,900	1,668,991	4,451	4,450	1,668,750
Digital TV Construction Permits ²	3	1	12,300	13,350	4,450	4,450	13,350
LPTV/Translators/Boosters/Class A TV	4,100	1	1,515,820	1,622,772	345.3	345	1,621,500
CARS Stations	175	1	188,125	201,018	1,218	1,225	202,125

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Cable TV Systems, including IPTV	57,000,000	1	46,970,000	48,767,045	.8556	.86	49,020,000
Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS)	30,000,000	1	15,360,000	18,011,242	.6004	.60	18,000,000
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers	\$32,400,000,000	1	100,686,000	102,695,189	0.003170	0.00317	102,708,000
Toll Free Numbers	33,000,000	1	3,320,000	3,954,211	0.1198	0.12	3,960,000
CMRS Mobile Services (Cellular/Public Mobile)	421,000,000	1	80,800,000	78,424,217	0.1863	0.19	79,990,000
CMRS Messaging Services	1,900,000	1	80,000	152,000	0.0800	0.080	152,000
BRS/ ³	1,260	1	705,000	869,400	690	690	869,400
LMDS	140	1	240,000	96,600	690	690	96,600
Per Gbps circuit Int'l Bearer Circuits Terrestrial (Common & Non-Common) & Satellite (Common & Non-Common)	7,440	1	685,102	900,785	121.073	121	900,240
Submarine Cable Providers (See chart at bottom of Appendix B) ⁴	31.625	1	4,959,035	6,363,608	201,225	201,225	6,363,741
Earth Stations	3,300	1	1,105,000	1,399,050	424	425	1,402,500
Space Stations (Geostationary)	98	1	12,401,450	15,643,457	159,627	159,625	15,643,250
Space Stations (Non-Geostationary)	7	1	859,425	1,084,200	154,886	154,875	1,084,125
***** Total Estimated Revenue to be Collected			324,365,671	339,052,583			340,929,616
***** Total Revenue Requirement			322,035,000	339,000,000			339,000,000
Difference			2,330,671	52,583			1,929,616

Notes on Appendix B

¹ The fee amounts listed in the column entitled “Rounded New FY 2019 Regulatory Fee” constitute a weighted average broadcast regulatory fee by class of service. The actual FY 2019 regulatory fees for AM/FM radio station are listed on a grid located at the end of Appendix C.

² The AM and FM Construction Permit revenues and the Digital (VHF/UHF) Construction Permit revenues were adjusted, respectively, to set the regulatory fee to an amount no higher than the lowest licensed fee for that class of service. Reductions in the Digital (VHF/UHF) Construction Permit revenues, and in the AM and FM Construction Permit revenues, were offset by increases in the revenue totals for Digital television stations by market size, and in the AM and FM radio stations by class size and population served, respectively.

³ The MDS/MMDS category was renamed Broadband Radio Service (BRS). *See Amendment of Parts 1, 21, 73, 74 and 101 of the Commission’s Rules to Facilitate the Provision of Fixed and Mobile Broadband Access, Educational and Other Advanced Services in the 2150-2162 and 2500-2690 MHz Bands*, Report & Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 19 FCC Rcd 14165, 14169, para. 6 (2004).

⁴ The chart at the end of Appendix C lists the submarine cable bearer circuit regulatory fees (common and non-common carrier basis) that resulted from the adoption of the *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2008*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 24 FCC Rcd 6388 (2008) and *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2008*, Second Report and Order, 24 FCC Rcd 4208 (2009).

⁵ The actual regulatory fees to be paid are identified in Appendix J. The fee amounts listed in Appendix B are for the purpose of calculating the fees listed in Appendix J.

APPENDIX C

Regulatory Fees
FY 2019

Regulatory fees for the categories shaded in gray are collected by the Commission in advance to cover the term of the license and are submitted at the time the application is filed.

Fee Category	Annual Regulatory Fee (U.S. \$)
PLMRS (per license) (Exclusive Use) (47 CFR part 90)	25
Microwave (per license) (47 CFR part 101)	25
Marine (Ship) (per station) (47 CFR part 80)	15
Marine (Coast) (per license) (47 CFR part 80)	40
Rural Radio (47 CFR part 22) (previously listed under the Land Mobile category)	10
PLMRS (Shared Use) (per license) (47 CFR part 90)	10
Aviation (Aircraft) (per station) (47 CFR part 87)	10
Aviation (Ground) (per license) (47 CFR part 87)	20
CMRS Mobile/Cellular Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24, 27, 80 and 90)	.19
CMRS Messaging Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24 and 90)	.08
Broadband Radio Service (formerly MMDS/ MDS) (per license) (47 CFR part 27)	690
Local Multipoint Distribution Service (per call sign) (47 CFR, part 101)	690
AM Radio Construction Permits	595
FM Radio Construction Permits	1,000
AM and FM Broadcast Radio Station Fees	See Table Below
Digital TV (47 CFR part 73) VHF and UHF Commercial Fee Factor	\$.007224 See Appendix. J for fee amounts due, also available at https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/regulatory-fees
Construction Permits	4,450

Fee Category	Annual Regulatory Fee (U.S. \$s)
Low Power TV, Class A TV, TV/FM Translators & Boosters (47 CFR part 74)	345
CARS (47 CFR part 78)	1,225
Cable Television Systems (per subscriber) (47 CFR part 76), Including IPTV	.86
Direct Broadcast Service (DBS) (per subscriber) (as defined by section 602(13) of the Act)	.60
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers (per revenue dollar)	.00317
Toll Free (per toll free subscriber) (47 CFR section 52.101 (f) of the rules)	.12
Earth Stations (47 CFR part 25)	425
Space Stations (per operational station in geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) also includes DBS Service (per operational station) (47 CFR part 100)	159,625
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25)	154,875
International Bearer Circuits - Terrestrial/Satellites (per Gbps circuit)	121
Submarine Cable Landing Licenses Fee (per cable system)	See Table Below

FY 2019 RADIO STATION REGULATORY FEES						
Population Served	AM Class A	AM Class B	AM Class C	AM Class D	FM Classes A, B1 & C3	FM Classes B, C, C0, C1 & C2
<=25,000	\$950	\$685	\$595	\$655	\$1,000	\$1,200
25,001 – 75,000	\$1,425	\$1,000	\$895	\$985	\$1,575	\$1,800
75,001 – 150,000	\$2,150	\$1,550	\$1,350	\$1,475	\$2,375	\$2,700
150,001 – 500,000	\$3,200	\$2,325	\$2,000	\$2,225	\$3,550	\$4,050
500,001 – 1,200,000	\$4,800	\$3,475	\$3,000	\$3,325	\$5,325	\$6,075
1,200,001 – 3,000,000	\$7,225	\$5,200	\$4,525	\$4,975	\$7,975	\$9,125
3,000,001 – 6,000,000	\$10,825	\$7,800	\$6,775	\$7,450	\$11,950	\$13,675
>6,000,000	\$16,225	\$11,700	\$10,175	\$11,200	\$17,950	\$20,500

FY 2019 International Bearer Circuits - Submarine Cable Systems

Submarine Cable Systems (capacity as of December 31, 2018)	FY 2019 Regulatory Fees
Less than 50 Gbps	\$12,575
50 Gbps or greater, but less than 250 Gbps	\$25,150
250 Gbps or greater, but less than 1,000 Gbps	\$50,300
1,000 Gbps or greater, but less than 4,000 Gbps	\$100,600
4,000 Gbps or greater	\$201,225

APPENDIX D

Sources of Payment Unit Estimates for FY 2019

In order to calculate individual service fees for FY 2019, we adjusted FY 2018 payment units for each service to more accurately reflect expected FY 2019 payment liabilities. We obtained our updated estimates through a variety of means. For example, we used Commission licensee data bases, actual prior year payment records and industry and trade association projections when available. The databases we consulted include our Universal Licensing System (ULS), International Bureau Filing System (IBFS), Consolidated Database System (CDBS) and Cable Operations and Licensing System (COALS), as well as reports generated within the Commission such as the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau's *Numbering Resource Utilization Forecast*.

We sought verification for these estimates from multiple sources and, in all cases, we compared FY 2019 estimates with actual FY 2018 payment units to ensure that our revised estimates were reasonable. Where appropriate, we adjusted and/or rounded our final estimates to take into consideration the fact that certain variables that impact on the number of payment units cannot yet be estimated with sufficient accuracy. These include an unknown number of waivers and/or exemptions that may occur in FY 2019 and the fact that, in many services, the number of actual licensees or station operators fluctuates from time to time due to economic, technical, or other reasons. When we note, for example, that our estimated FY 2019 payment units are based on FY 2018 actual payment units, it does not necessarily mean that our FY 2019 projection is exactly the same number as in FY 2018. We have either rounded the FY 2019 number or adjusted it slightly to account for these variables.

FEE CATEGORY	SOURCES OF PAYMENT UNIT ESTIMATES
Land Mobile (All), Microwave, Marine (Ship & Coast), Aviation (Aircraft & Ground), Domestic Public Fixed	Based on Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (WTB) projections of new applications and renewals taking into consideration existing Commission licensee data bases. Aviation (Aircraft) and Marine (Ship) estimates have been adjusted to take into consideration the licensing of portions of these services on a voluntary basis.
CMRS Cellular/Mobile Services	Based on WTB projection reports, and FY 2018 payment data.
CMRS Messaging Services	Based on WTB reports, and FY 2018 payment data.
AM/FM Radio Stations	Based on CDBS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2018 payment units.
Digital TV Stations (Combined VHF/UHF units)	Based on CDBS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2018 payment units.
AM/FM/TV Construction Permits	Based on CDBS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2018 payment units.
LPTV, Translators and Boosters, Class A Television	Based on CDBS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2018 payment units.

BRS (formerly MDS/MMDS)LMDS	Based on WTB reports and actual FY 2018 payment units. Based on WTB reports and actual FY 2018 payment units.
Cable Television Relay Service (CARS) Stations	Based on data from Media Bureau's COALS database and actual FY 2018 payment units.
Cable Television System Subscribers, Including IPTV Subscribers	Based on publicly available data sources for estimated subscriber counts and actual FY 2018 payment units.
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers	Based on FCC Form 499-Q data for the four quarters of calendar year 2018, the Wireline Competition Bureau projected the amount of calendar year 2018 revenue that will be reported on 2019 FCC Form 499-A worksheets due in April 2019.
Earth Stations	Based on International Bureau licensing data and actual FY 2018 payment units.
Space Stations (GSOs & NGSOs)	Based on International Bureau data reports and actual FY 2018 payment units.
International Bearer Circuits	Based on International Bureau reports and submissions by licensees, adjusted as necessary.
Submarine Cable Licenses	Based on International Bureau license information.

APPENDIX E**Factors, Measurements, and Calculations that Determine Station Signal Contours and Associated Population Coverages****AM Stations**

For stations with nondirectional daytime antennas, the theoretical radiation was used at all azimuths. For stations with directional daytime antennas, specific information on each day tower, including field ratio, phase, spacing, and orientation was retrieved, as well as the theoretical pattern root-mean-square of the radiation in all directions in the horizontal plane (RMS) figure (milliVolt per meter (mV/m) @ 1 km) for the antenna system. The standard, or augmented standard if pertinent, horizontal plane radiation pattern was calculated using techniques and methods specified in sections 73.150 and 73.152 of the Commission's rules. Radiation values were calculated for each of 360 radials around the transmitter site. Next, estimated soil conductivity data was retrieved from a database representing the information in FCC Figure R3. Using the calculated horizontal radiation values, and the retrieved soil conductivity data, the distance to the principal community (5 mV/m) contour was predicted for each of the 360 radials. The resulting distance to principal community contours were used to form a geographical polygon. Population counting was accomplished by determining which 2010 block centroids were contained in the polygon. (A block centroid is the center point of a small area containing population as computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.) The sum of the population figures for all enclosed blocks represents the total population for the predicted principal community coverage area.

FM Stations

The greater of the horizontal or vertical effective radiated power (ERP) (kW) and respective height above average terrain (HAAT) (m) combination was used. Where the antenna height above mean sea level (HAMSL) was available, it was used in lieu of the average HAAT figure to calculate specific HAAT figures for each of 360 radials under study. Any available directional pattern information was applied as well, to produce a radial-specific ERP figure. The HAAT and ERP figures were used in conjunction with the Field Strength (50-50) propagation curves specified in 47 CFR § 73.313 of the Commission's rules to predict the distance to the principal community (70 dBu (decibel above 1 microVolt per meter) or 3.17 mV/m) contour for each of the 360 radials. The resulting distance to principal community contours were used to form a geographical polygon. Population counting was accomplished by determining which 2010 block centroids were contained in the polygon. The sum of the population figures for all enclosed blocks represents the total population for the predicted principal community coverage area.

APPENDIX F

Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

1. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA),¹ an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) was included in the *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (Notice)*.² The Commission sought written public comment on these proposals including comment on the IRFA. This Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) conforms to the IRFA.³

A. Need for, and Objectives of, the Report and Order

2. In this Report and Order we adopt our proposal in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on collecting \$339,000,000 in regulatory fees for FY 2019, pursuant to section 9 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (Communications Act or Act).⁴ These regulatory fees will be due in September 2019. Under section 9 of the Communications Act, regulatory fees are mandated by Congress and collected to recover the regulatory costs associated with the Commission's enforcement, policy and rulemaking, user information, and international activities in an amount that can be reasonably expected to equal the amount of the Commission's annual appropriation.⁵ This Report and Order adopts the regulatory fees proposed in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.

B. Summary of the Significant Issues Raised by the Public Comments in Response to the IRFA

3. None.

C. Description and Estimate of the Number of Small Entities to Which the Rules Will Apply:

4. The RFA directs agencies to provide a description of, and where feasible, an estimate of the number of small entities that may be affected by the proposed rules and policies, if adopted.⁶ The RFA generally defines the term "small entity" as having the same meaning as the terms "small business," "small organization," and "small governmental jurisdiction."⁷ In addition, the term "small business" has the same meaning as the term "small business concern" under the Small Business Act.⁸ A "small business concern" is one which: (1) is independently owned and operated; (2) is not dominant in its field

¹ 5 U.S.C. § 603. The RFA, 5 U.S.C. §§ 601-612 has been amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (SBREFA), Pub. L. No. 104-121, Title II, 110 Stat. 847 (1996).

² *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2019*, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 34 FCC Rcd 3272 (2019).

³ 5 U.S.C. § 604.

⁴ 47 U.S.C. § 159.

⁵ 47 U.S.C. § 159(a).

⁶ 5 U.S.C. § 603(b)(3).

⁷ 5 U.S.C. § 601(6).

⁸ 5 U.S.C. § 601(3) (incorporating by reference the definition of "small-business concern" in the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. § 632). Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 601(3), the statutory definition of a small business applies "unless an agency, after consultation with the Office of Advocacy of the Small Business Administration and after opportunity for public comment, establishes one or more definitions of such term which are appropriate to the activities of the agency and publishes such definition(s) in the Federal Register."

of operation; and (3) satisfies any additional criteria established by the SBA.⁹ Nationwide, there are a total of approximately 27.9 million small businesses, according to the SBA.¹⁰

5. **Wired Telecommunications Carriers.** The U.S. Census Bureau defines this industry as “establishments primarily engaged in operating and/or providing access to transmission facilities and infrastructure that they own and/or lease for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound, and video using wired communications networks. Transmission facilities may be based on a single technology or a combination of technologies. Establishments in this industry use the wired telecommunications network facilities that they operate to provide a variety of services, such as wired telephony services, including VoIP services, wired (cable) audio and video programming distribution, and wired broadband internet services. By exception, establishments providing satellite television distribution services using facilities and infrastructure that they operate are included in this industry.”¹¹ The SBA has developed a small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers, which consists of all such companies having 1,500 or fewer employees.¹² Census data for 2012 shows that there were 3,117 firms that operated that year. Of this total, 3,083 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.¹³ Thus, under this size standard, most firms in this industry can be considered small.

6. **Local Exchange Carriers (LECs).** Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a size standard for small businesses specifically applicable to local exchange services. The closest applicable NAICS code category is Wired Telecommunications Carriers as defined in paragraph 6 of this FRFA. Under the applicable SBA size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.¹⁴ According to Commission data, census data for 2012 shows that there were 3,117 firms that operated that year. Of this total, 3,083 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.¹⁵ The Commission therefore estimates that most providers of local exchange carrier service are small entities that may be affected by the rules adopted.

7. **Incumbent LECs.** Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a small business size standard specifically for incumbent local exchange services. The closest applicable NAICS code category is Wired Telecommunications Carriers as defined in paragraph 6 of this FRFA. Under that size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.¹⁶ According to Commission data, 3,117 firms operated in that year. Of this total, 3,083 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.¹⁷ Consequently, the Commission estimates that most providers of incumbent local exchange service are small businesses that may be affected by the rules and policies adopted. Three hundred and seven (307)

⁹ 15 U.S.C. § 632.

¹⁰ See SBA, Office of Advocacy, “Frequently Asked Questions,” https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/advocacy/SB-FAQ-2016_WEB.pdf.

¹¹ <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch>.

¹² See 13 CFR § 120.201, NAICS code 517110.

¹³

http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table.

¹⁴ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517110.

¹⁵

http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table.

¹⁶ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517110.

¹⁷

http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table.

Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers reported that they were incumbent local exchange service providers.¹⁸ Of this total, an estimated 1,006 have 1,500 or fewer employees.¹⁹

8. **Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (Competitive LECs), Competitive Access Providers (CAPs), Shared-Tenant Service Providers, and Other Local Service Providers.** Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a small business size standard specifically for these service providers. The appropriate NAICS code category is Wired Telecommunications Carriers, as defined in paragraph 6 of this FRFA. Under that size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.²⁰ U.S. Census data for 2012 indicate that 3,117 firms operated during that year. Of that number, 3,083 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.²¹ Based on this data, the Commission concludes that most Competitive LECs, CAPs, Shared-Tenant Service Providers, and Other Local Service Providers, are small entities. According to Commission data, 1,442 carriers reported that they were engaged in the provision of either competitive local exchange services or competitive access provider services.²² Of these 1,442 carriers, an estimated 1,256 have 1,500 or fewer employees.²³ In addition, 17 carriers have reported that they are Shared-Tenant Service Providers, and all 17 are estimated to have 1,500 or fewer employees.²⁴ Also, 72 carriers have reported that they are Other Local Service Providers.²⁵ Of this total, 70 have 1,500 or fewer employees.²⁶ Consequently, based on internally researched FCC data, the Commission estimates that most providers of competitive local exchange service, competitive access providers, Shared-Tenant Service Providers, and Other Local Service Providers are small entities.

9. **Interexchange Carriers (IXCs).** Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a definition for Interexchange Carriers. The closest NAICS code category is Wired Telecommunications Carriers as defined in paragraph 6 of this FRFA. The applicable size standard under SBA rules is that such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.²⁷ U.S. Census data for 2012 indicates that 3,117 firms operated during that year. Of that number, 3,083 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.²⁸ According to internally developed Commission data, 359 companies reported that their primary telecommunications service activity was the provision of interexchange services.²⁹ Of this total,

¹⁸ See *Trends in Telephone Service*, Federal Communications Commission, Wireline Competition Bureau, Industry Analysis and Technology Division at Table 5.3 (Sept. 2010) (*Trends in Telephone Service*).

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517110.

²¹

http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table.

²² See *Trends in Telephone Service*, at tbl. 5.3.

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ *Id.*

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517110.

²⁸

http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table.

²⁹ See *Trends in Telephone Service*, at tbl. 5.3.

an estimated 317 have 1,500 or fewer employees.³⁰ Consequently, the Commission estimates that most interexchange service providers are small entities that may be affected by the rules adopted.

10. **Prepaid Calling Card Providers.** Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a small business definition specifically for prepaid calling card providers. The most appropriate NAICS code-based category for defining prepaid calling card providers is Telecommunications Resellers. This industry comprises establishments engaged in purchasing access and network capacity from owners and operators of telecommunications networks and reselling wired and wireless telecommunications services (except satellite) to businesses and households. Establishments in this industry resell telecommunications; they do not operate transmission facilities and infrastructure. Mobile virtual networks operators (MVNOs) are included in this industry.³¹ Under the applicable SBA size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.³² U.S. Census data for 2012 show that 1,341 firms provided resale services during that year. Of that number, 1,341 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.³³ Thus, under this category and the associated small business size standard, the majority of these prepaid calling card providers can be considered small entities. According to Commission data, 193 carriers have reported that they are engaged in the provision of prepaid calling cards.³⁴ All 193 carriers have 1,500 or fewer employees.³⁵ Consequently, the Commission estimates that the majority of prepaid calling card providers are small entities that may be affected by the rules adopted.

11. **Local Resellers.** Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a small business size standard specifically for Local Resellers. The SBA has developed a small business size standard for the category of Telecommunications Resellers. Under that size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.³⁶ Census data for 2012 show that 1,341 firms provided resale services during that year. Of that number, 1,341 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.³⁷ Under this category and the associated small business size standard, the majority of these local resellers can be considered small entities. According to Commission data, 213 carriers have reported that they are engaged in the provision of local resale services.³⁸ Of this total, an estimated 211 have 1,500 or fewer employees.³⁹ Consequently, the Commission estimates that the majority of local resellers are small entities that may be affected by the rules adopted.

12. **Toll Resellers.** The Commission has not developed a definition for Toll Resellers. The closest NAICS code Category is Telecommunications Resellers, and the SBA has developed a small business size standard for the category of Telecommunications Resellers.⁴⁰ Under that size standard, such

³⁰ *Id.*

³¹ <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/ssd/naics/naicsrch>.

³² 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517911.

³³

http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table.

³⁴ *See Trends in Telephone Service*, at tbl. 5.3.

³⁵ *Id.*

³⁶ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517911.

³⁷

http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table.

³⁸ *See Trends in Telephone Service*, at tbl. 5.3.

³⁹ *Id.*

⁴⁰ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517911.

a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.⁴¹ Census data for 2012 show that 1,341 firms provided resale services during that year. Of that number, 1,341 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.⁴² Thus, under this category and the associated small business size standard, the majority of these resellers can be considered small entities. According to Commission data, 881 carriers have reported that they are engaged in the provision of toll resale services.⁴³ Of this total, an estimated 857 have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁴⁴ Consequently, the Commission estimates that the majority of toll resellers are small entities.

13. **Other Toll Carriers.** Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a definition for small businesses specifically applicable to Other Toll Carriers. This category includes toll carriers that do not fall within the categories of interexchange carriers, operator service providers, prepaid calling card providers, satellite service carriers, or toll resellers. The closest applicable NAICS code category is for Wired Telecommunications Carriers as defined in paragraph 6 of this FRFA. Under the applicable SBA size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.⁴⁵ Census data for 2012 shows that there were 3,117 firms that operated that year. Of this total, 3,083 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.⁴⁶ Thus, under this category and the associated small business size standard, most Other Toll Carriers can be considered small. According to internally developed Commission data, 284 companies reported that their primary telecommunications service activity was the provision of other toll carriage.⁴⁷ Of these, an estimated 279 have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁴⁸ Consequently, the Commission estimates that most Other Toll Carriers are small entities.

14. **Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite).** This industry comprises establishments engaged in operating and maintaining switching and transmission facilities to provide communications via the airwaves. Establishments in this industry have spectrum licenses and provide services using that spectrum, such as cellular services, paging services, wireless internet access, and wireless video services.⁴⁹ The appropriate size standard under SBA rules is that such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees. For this industry, Census data for 2012 show that there were 967 firms that operated for the entire year. Of this total, 955 firms had fewer than 1,000 employees. Thus, under this category and the associated size standard, the Commission estimates that the majority of wireless telecommunications carriers (except satellite) are small entities. Similarly, according to internally developed Commission data, 413 carriers reported that they were engaged in the provision of wireless telephony, including cellular service, Personal Communications Service (PCS), and Specialized Mobile Radio (SMR) services.⁵⁰ Of this total, an estimated 261 have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁵¹ Thus, using available data, we estimate that the majority of wireless firms can be considered small.

⁴¹

http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table.

⁴² *Id.*

⁴³ *Trends in Telephone Service* at tbl. 5.3.

⁴⁴ *Id.*

⁴⁵ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517110.

⁴⁶

http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table.

⁴⁷ *Trends in Telephone Service* at tbl. 5.3.

⁴⁸ *Id.*

⁴⁹ NAICS code 517210. See <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/ssd/naics/naicsrch>.

⁵⁰ *Trends in Telephone Service* at tbl. 5.3.

15. **Television Broadcasting.** This Economic Census category “comprises establishments primarily engaged in broadcasting images together with sound. These establishments operate television broadcasting studios and facilities for the programming and transmission of programs to the public.”⁵² These establishments also produce or transmit visual programming to affiliated broadcast television stations, which in turn broadcast the programs to the public on a predetermined schedule. Programming may originate in their own studio, from an affiliated network, or from external sources. The SBA has created the following small business size standard for Television Broadcasting firms: those having \$38.5 million or less in annual receipts.⁵³ The 2012 Economic Census reports that 751 television broadcasting firms operated during that year. Of that number, 656 had annual receipts of less than \$25 million per year. Based on that Census data we conclude that most firms that operate television stations are small. The Commission has estimated the number of licensed commercial television stations to be 1,387.⁵⁴ In addition, according to Commission staff review of the BIA Advisory Services, LLC’s Media Access Pro Television Database, on March 28, 2012, about 950 of an estimated 1,300 commercial television stations (or approximately 73%) had revenues of \$14 million or less.⁵⁵ We therefore estimate that the majority of commercial television broadcasters are small entities.

16. In assessing whether a business concern qualifies as small under the above definition, business (control) affiliations⁵⁶ must be included. Our estimate, therefore, likely overstates the number of small entities that might be affected by our action, because the revenue figure on which it is based does not include or aggregate revenues from affiliated companies. In addition, an element of the definition of “small business” is that the entity not be dominant in its field of operation. We are unable at this time to define or quantify the criteria that would establish whether a specific television station is dominant in its field of operation. Accordingly, the estimate of small businesses to which rules may apply does not exclude any television station from the definition of a small business on this basis and is therefore possibly over-inclusive to that extent.

17. In addition, the Commission has estimated the number of licensed noncommercial educational television stations to be 396.⁵⁷ These stations are non-profit, and therefore considered to be small entities.⁵⁸ There are also 2,528 low power television stations, including Class A stations (LPTV).⁵⁹ Given the nature of these services, we will presume that all LPTV licensees qualify as small entities under the above SBA small business size standard.

18. **Radio Broadcasting.** This Economic Census category “comprises establishments primarily engaged in broadcasting aural programs by radio to the public. Programming may originate in

(Continued from previous page) _____

⁵¹ *Id.*

⁵² U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 NAICS code Economic Census Definitions, <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch>.

⁵³ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 515120.

⁵⁴ See *FCC News Release*, “Broadcast Station Totals as of March 31, 2017,” April 11, 2017; https://apps.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DOC-344256A1.pdf.

⁵⁵ We recognize that BIA’s estimate differs slightly from the FCC total.

⁵⁶ “[Business concerns] are affiliates of each other when one concern controls or has the power to control the other or a third party or parties controls or has the power to control both.” 13 CFR § 21.103(a)(1).

⁵⁷ See *FCC News Release*, “Broadcast Station Totals as of March 31, 2017,” April 11, 2017; https://apps.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DOC-344256A1.pdf.

⁵⁸ See generally 5 U.S.C. §§ 601(4), (6).

⁵⁹ See *FCC News Release*, “Broadcast Station Totals as of March 31, 2017,” April 11, 2017; https://apps.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DOC-344256A1.pdf.

their own studio, from an affiliated network, or from external sources.”⁶⁰ The SBA has established a small business size standard for this category, which is: such firms having \$38.5 million or less in annual receipts.⁶¹ Census data for 2012 show that 2,849 radio station firms operated during that year. Of that number, 2,806 operated with annual receipts of less than \$25 million per year.⁶² According to Commission staff review of BIA Advisory Services, LLC’s Media Access Pro Radio Database, on March 28, 2012, about 10,759 (97%) of 11,102 commercial radio stations had revenues of \$38.5 million or less. Therefore, most such entities are small entities.

19. In assessing whether a business concern qualifies as small under the above size standard, business affiliations must be included.⁶³ In addition, to be determined to be a “small business,” the entity may not be dominant in its field of operation.⁶⁴ We note that it is difficult at times to assess these criteria in the context of media entities, and our estimate of small businesses may therefore be over-inclusive.

20. **Cable Television and Other Subscription Programming.** This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating studios and facilities for the broadcasting of programs on a subscription or fee basis. The broadcast programming is typically narrowcast in nature (e.g., limited format, such as news, sports, education, or youth-oriented). These establishments produce programming in their own facilities or acquire programming from external sources. The programming material is usually delivered to a third party, such as cable systems or direct-to-home satellite systems, for transmission to viewers.⁶⁵ The SBA has established a size standard for this industry of \$38.5 million or less. Census data for 2012 shows that there were 367 firms that operated that year. Of this total, 319 operated with annual receipts of less than \$25 million.⁶⁶ Thus under this size standard, most firms offering cable and other program distribution services can be considered small and may be affected by rules adopted.

21. **Cable Companies and Systems.** The Commission has developed its own small business size standards for the purpose of cable rate regulation. Under the Commission's rules, a “small cable company” is one serving 400,000 or fewer subscribers nationwide.⁶⁷ The Commission’s industry data indicate that there are currently 4,160 active cable systems in the United States.⁶⁸ Of this total, all but ten cable operators nationwide are small under the 400,000-subscriber size standard.⁶⁹ In addition, under the Commission's rate regulation rules, a “small system” is a cable system serving 15,000 or fewer

⁶⁰ <https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch>.

⁶¹ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 515112.

⁶²

http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table.

⁶³ “Concerns and entities are affiliates of each other when one controls or has the power to control the other, or a third party or parties controls or has the power to control both. It does not matter whether control is exercised, so long as the power to control exists.” 13 CFR § 121.103(a)(1) (an SBA regulation).

⁶⁴ 13 CFR § 121.102(b) (an SBA regulation).

⁶⁵ <https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch>.

⁶⁶ http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=Table.

⁶⁷ 47 CFR § 76.901(e).

⁶⁸ As of July 5, 2018, there were 4,160 active cable systems in the Commission’s Cable Operations and Licensing Systems (COALS) database.

⁶⁹ See <https://www.sn1.com/web/client?auth=inherit#industry/topCableMSOs> (last visited July 18, 2017).

subscribers.⁷⁰ Current Commission records show 4,160 cable systems nationwide.⁷¹ Thus, under this standard as well, we estimate that most cable systems are small entities.

22. **Cable System Operators (Telecom Act Standard).** The Communications Act also contains a size standard for small cable system operators, which is “a cable operator that, directly or through an affiliate, serves in the aggregate fewer than 1% of all subscribers in the United States and is not affiliated with any entity or entities whose gross annual revenues in the aggregate exceed \$250,000,000.”⁷² There are approximately 53 million cable video subscribers in the United States today.⁷³ Accordingly, an operator serving fewer than 524,037 subscribers shall be deemed a small operator if its annual revenues, when combined with the total annual revenues of all its affiliates, do not exceed \$250 million in the aggregate.⁷⁴ Based on available data, we find that all but nine incumbent cable operators are small entities under this size standard.⁷⁵ We note that the Commission neither requests nor collects information on whether cable system operators are affiliated with entities whose gross annual revenues exceed \$250 million.⁷⁶ Although it seems certain that some of these cable system operators are affiliated with entities whose gross annual revenues exceed \$250 million, we are unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of cable system operators that would qualify as small cable operators under the definition in the Communications Act.

23. **Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS) Service.** DBS Service is a nationally distributed subscription service that delivers video and audio programming via satellite to a small parabolic dish antenna at the subscriber’s location. DBS is now included in SBA’s economic census category “Wired Telecommunications Carriers.” The Wired Telecommunications Carriers industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating and/or providing access to transmission facilities and infrastructure that they own and/or lease for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound, and video using wired telecommunications networks. Transmission facilities may be based on a single technology or combination of technologies. Establishments in this industry use the wired telecommunications network facilities that they operate to provide a variety of services, such as wired telephony services, including VoIP services, wired (cable) audio and video programming distribution; and wired broadband internet services. By exception, establishments providing satellite television distribution services using facilities and infrastructure that they operate are included in this industry.⁷⁷ The SBA determines that a wireline business is small if it has fewer than 1500 employees.⁷⁸ Census data for 2012 indicate that 3,117 wireline companies were operational during that year. Of that number, 3,083 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.⁷⁹ Based on that data, we conclude that most wireline firms are small under the applicable

⁷⁰ 47 CFR § 76.901(c)

⁷¹ See footnote 2, *supra*.

⁷² 47 CFR § 76.901 (f) and notes ff. 1, 2, and 3.

⁷³ See NCTA Industry Data, Cable’s Customer Base, available at <https://www.ncta.com/industry-data> (last visited July 6, 2017).

⁷⁴ 47 CFR § 76.901(f) and notes ff. 1, 2, and 3.

⁷⁵ See <https://www.sn1.com/web/client?auth=inherit#industry/topCableMSOs> (last visited July 18, 2018).

⁷⁶ The Commission does receive such information on a case-by-case basis if a cable operator appeals a local franchise authority’s finding that the operator does not qualify as a small cable operator pursuant to section 76.901(f) of the Commission’s rules. See 47 CFR § 76.901(f).

⁷⁷ <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch>.

⁷⁸ NAICS code 517110; 13 CFR § 121.201.

⁷⁹

http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices.jasf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid+ECN_2012_US.51SSSZ4&prodType=table.

standard. However, currently only two entities provide DBS service, AT&T and DISH Network. AT&T and DISH Network each report annual revenues that are in excess of the threshold for a small business. Accordingly, we conclude that DBS service is provided only by large firms.

24. **All Other Telecommunications.** “All Other Telecommunications” is defined as follows: This U.S. industry is comprised of establishments that are primarily engaged in providing specialized telecommunications services, such as satellite tracking, communications telemetry, and radar station operation. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in providing satellite terminal stations and associated facilities connected with one or more terrestrial systems and capable of transmitting telecommunications to, and receiving telecommunications from, satellite systems. Establishments providing Internet services or voice over Internet protocol (VoIP) services via client-supplied telecommunications connections are also included in this industry.⁸⁰ The SBA has developed a small business size standard for “All Other Telecommunications,” which consists of all such firms with gross annual receipts of \$32.5 million or less.⁸¹ For this category, census data for 2012 show that there were 1,442 firms that operated for the entire year. Of these firms, a total of 1,400 had gross annual receipts of less than \$25 million.⁸² Thus, most “All Other Telecommunications” firms potentially affected by the rules adopted can be considered small.

25. **RespOrgs.** RespOrgs, i.e., Responsible Organizations, are entities chosen by toll-free subscribers to manage and administer the appropriate records in the toll-free Service Management System for the toll-free subscriber.⁸³ Although RespOrgs are often wireline carriers, they can also include non-carrier entities. Therefore, in the definition herein of RespOrgs, two categories are presented, i.e., Carrier RespOrgs and Non-Carrier RespOrgs.

26. **Carrier RespOrgs.** Neither the Commission, the U.S. Census, nor the SBA have developed a definition for Carrier RespOrgs. Accordingly, the Commission believes that the closest NAICS code-based definitional categories for Carrier RespOrgs are Wired Telecommunications Carriers⁸⁴ and Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except satellite).⁸⁵

27. The U.S. Census Bureau defines **Wired Telecommunications Carriers** as establishments primarily engaged in operating and/or providing access to transmission facilities and infrastructure that they own and/or lease for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound, and video using wired communications networks. Transmission facilities may be based on a single technology or a combination of technologies. Establishments in this industry use the wired telecommunications network facilities that they operate to provide a variety of services, such as wired telephony services, including VoIP services, wired (cable) audio and video programming distribution, and wired broadband internet services. By exception, establishments providing satellite television distribution services using facilities and infrastructure that they operate are included in this industry.⁸⁶ The SBA has developed a small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers, which consists of all such companies having 1,500 or fewer employees.⁸⁷ Census data for 2012 show that there were 3,117 Wired

⁸⁰ <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch>.

⁸¹ 13 CFR § 121.201; NAICS code 517919.

⁸²

http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ4&prodType=table.

⁸³ See 47 CFR § 52.101(b)

⁸⁴ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517110

⁸⁵ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517210.

⁸⁶ <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch>.

⁸⁷ 13 CFR § 120,201, NAICS code 517110.

Telecommunications Carrier firms that operated for that entire year. Of that number, 3,083 operated with less than 1,000 employees.⁸⁸ Based on that data, we conclude that most Carrier RespOrgs that operated with wireline-based technology are small.

28. The U.S. Census Bureau defines **Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except satellite)** as establishments engaged in operating and maintaining switching and transmission facilities to provide communications via the airwaves, such as cellular services, paging services, wireless internet access, and wireless video services.⁸⁹ The appropriate size standard under SBA rules is that such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.⁹⁰ Census data for 2012 show that 967 Wireless Telecommunications Carriers operated in that year. Of that number, 955 operated with less than 1,000 employees.⁹¹ Based on that data, we conclude that most Carrier RespOrgs that operated with wireless-based technology are small.

29. **Non-Carrier RespOrgs.** Neither the Commission, the Census, nor the SBA have developed a definition of Non-Carrier RespOrgs. Accordingly, the Commission believes that the closest NAICS code-based definitional categories for Non-Carrier RespOrgs are “Other Services Related To Advertising”⁹² and “Other Management Consulting Services.”⁹³

30. The U.S. Census defines **Other Services Related to Advertising** as comprising establishments primarily engaged in providing advertising services (except advertising agency services, public relations agency services, media buying agency services, media representative services, display advertising services, direct mail advertising services, advertising material distribution services, and marketing consulting services.⁹⁴ The SBA has established a size standard for this industry as annual receipts of \$15 million dollars or less.⁹⁵ Census data for 2012 show that 5,804 firms operated in this industry for the entire year. Of that number, 5,249 operated with annual receipts of less than \$10 million.⁹⁶ Based on that data we conclude that most Non-Carrier RespOrgs who provide TFN-related advertising services are small.

31. The U.S. Census defines **Other Management Consulting Services** as establishments primarily engaged in providing management consulting services (except administrative and general management consulting; human resources consulting; marketing consulting; or process, physical distribution, and logistics consulting). Establishments providing telecommunications or utilities management consulting services are included in this industry.⁹⁷ The SBA has established a size standard

⁸⁸

http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ4&prodType=table.

⁸⁹ <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics.naicsrch>.

⁹⁰ 13 CFR § 120.201, NAICS code 517120.

⁹¹

http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ4&prodType=table.

⁹² 13 CFR § 120.201, NAICS code 541890.

⁹³ 13 CFR § 120.201, NAICS code 541618.

⁹⁴ <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics.naicsrch>.

⁹⁵ 13 CFR § 120.201, NAICS code 541890.

⁹⁶

http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ4&prodType=table.

⁹⁷ <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics.naicsrch>.

for this industry of \$15 million dollars or less.⁹⁸ Census data for 2012 show that 3,683 firms operated in this industry for that entire year. Of that number, 3,632 operated with less than \$10 million in annual receipts.⁹⁹ Based on this data, we conclude that most non-carrier RespOrgs who provide TFN-related management consulting services are small.¹⁰⁰

32. In addition to the data contained in the four (see above) U.S. Census NAICS code categories that provide definitions of what services and functions the Carrier and Non-Carrier RespOrgs provide, Somos, the trade association that monitors RespOrg activities, compiled data showing that as of July 1, 2016, there were 23 RespOrgs operational in Canada and 436 RespOrgs operational in the United States, for a total of 459 RespOrgs currently registered with Somos.¹⁰¹

D. Description of Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping and Other Compliance Requirements

33. This Report and Order does not adopt any new reporting, recordkeeping, or other compliance requirements.

E. Steps Taken to Minimize Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities and Significant Alternatives Considered

34. The RFA requires an agency to describe any significant alternatives that it has considered in reaching its approach, which may include the following four alternatives, among others: (1) the establishment of differing compliance or reporting requirements or timetables that take into account the resources available to small entities; (2) the clarification, consolidation, or simplification of compliance or reporting requirements under the rule for small entities; (3) the use of performance, rather than design, standards; and (4) an exemption from coverage of the rule, or any part thereof, for small entities.¹⁰²

35. This Report and Order adopts the proposals in the *Notice* to collect \$339,000,000 in regulatory fees for FY 2019, as detailed in the fee schedules in Appendix C, including (1) an increase in the DBS fee rate to 60 cents per subscriber so that the DBS fee would approach the cable television/IPTV fee, based on the Media Bureau FTEs devoted to issues that include DBS; and (2) a new methodology for calculating the full power broadcast television regulatory fees that is based on an average of the actual population and the Designated Market Groupings, which the Commission adopted in FY 2018. For satellite TV, the fee is the average computed using the flat satellite fee and the actual population. . The Commission adopted the new methodology for FY 2019 as a means of transitioning the affected regulatees, which may include small entities, from the previous methodology (based on Designated Market Groupings) to a population based methodology, to be utilized starting in FY 2020.

⁹⁸ 13 CFR § 120.201, NAICS code 514618.

⁹⁹

http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ4&prodType=table.

¹⁰⁰ The four NAICS code-based categories selected above to provide definitions for Carrier and Non-Carrier RespOrgs were selected because as a group they refer generically and comprehensively to all RespOrgs. Therefore, all RespOrgs, including those not identified specifically or individually, must comply with the rules adopted in the Regulatory Fees Report and Order associated with this Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis.

¹⁰¹ Email from Jennifer Blanchard, Somos, July 1, 2016.

¹⁰² 5 U.S.C. § 603(c)(1)–(c)(4).

36. In keeping with the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, we have considered certain alternative means of mitigating the effects of fee increases to a particular industry segment. For example, the de minimis threshold is \$1,000, which will impact many small entities that pay regulatory fees. This de minimis threshold will relieve regulatees both financially and administratively. Regulatees may also seek waivers or other relief on the basis of financial hardship. *See* 47 CFR §1.1166.

F. Federal Rules that May Duplicate, Overlap, or Conflict

37. None.

APPENDIX G

FY 2018 Schedule of Regulatory Fees

FY 2018 regulatory fees for the categories shaded in gray are collected by the Commission in advance to cover the term of the license and are submitted at the time the application is filed.

Fee Category	FY 2018 Annual Regulatory Fee (U.S. \$s)
PLMRS (per license) (Exclusive Use) (47 CFR part 90)	25
Microwave (per license) (47 CFR part 101)	25
Marine (Ship) (per station) (47 CFR part 80)	15
Marine (Coast) (per license) (47 CFR part 80)	40
Rural Radio (47 CFR part 22) (previously listed under the Land Mobile category)	10
PLMRS (Shared Use) (per license) (47 CFR part 90)	10
Aviation (Aircraft) (per station) (47 CFR part 87)	10
Aviation (Ground) (per license) (47 CFR part 87)	20
CMRS Mobile/Cellular Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24, 27, 80 and 90)	.20
CMRS Messaging Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24 and 90)	.08
Broadband Radio Service (formerly MMDS/ MDS) (per license) (47 CFR part 27)	600
Local Multipoint Distribution Service (per call sign) (47 CFR, part 101)	600
AM Radio Construction Permits	550
FM Radio Construction Permits	965
Digital TV (47 CFR part 73) VHF and UHF Commercial	
Markets 1-10	49,750
Markets 11-25	37,450
Markets 26-50	25,025
Markets 51-100	12,475
Remaining Markets	4,100
Construction Permits	4,100
Satellite Television Stations (All Markets)	1,500

Fee Category	FY 2018 Annual Regulatory Fee (U.S. \$s)
Low Power TV, Class A TV, TV/FM Trans. & Boosters (47 CFR part 74)	380
CARS (47 CFR part 78)	1,075
Cable Television Systems (per subscriber) (47 CFR part 76), Including IPTV	.77
Direct Broadcast Service (DBS) (per subscriber) (as defined by section 602(13) of the Act)	.48
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers (per revenue dollar)	.00291
Toll Free (per toll free subscriber) (47 CFR section 52.101 (f) of the rules)	.10
Earth Stations (47 CFR part 25)	325
Space Stations (per operational station in geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) also includes DBS Service (per operational station) (47 CFR part 100)	127,850
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25)	122,775
International Bearer Circuits - Terrestrial/Satellites (per Gbps circuit)	176
Submarine Cable Landing Licenses Fee (per cable system)	See Table Below

FY 2018 RADIO STATION REGULATORY FEES						
Population Served	AM Class A	AM Class B	AM Class C	AM Class D	FM Classes A, B1 & C3	FM Classes B, C, C0, C1 & C2
<=25,000	\$880	\$635	\$550	\$605	\$965	\$1,100
25,001 – 75,000	\$1,325	\$950	\$825	\$910	\$1,450	\$1,650
75,001 – 150,000	\$1,975	\$1,425	\$1,250	\$1,350	\$2,175	\$2,475
150,001 – 500,000	\$2,975	\$2,150	\$1,850	\$2,050	\$3,250	\$3,725
500,001 – 1,200,000	\$4,450	\$3,225	\$2,775	\$3,050	\$4,875	\$5,575
1,200,001 – 3,000,000	\$6,700	\$4,825	\$4,175	\$4,600	\$7,325	\$8,350
3,000,001 – 6,000,000	\$10,025	\$7,225	\$6,275	\$6,900	\$11,000	\$12,525
>6,000,000	\$15,050	\$10,850	\$9,400	\$10,325	\$16,500	\$18,800

FY 2018 International Bearer Circuits - Submarine Cable

Submarine Cable Systems (capacity as of December 31, 2017)	Fee amount for FY 2018
< 50 Gbps	\$9,850
50 Gbps or greater, but less than 250 Gbps	\$19,725
250 Gbps or greater, but less than 1,000 Gbps	\$39,425
1,000 Gbps or greater, but less than 4,000 Gbps	\$78,875
4000 Gbps or greater	\$157,750

APPENDIX H

Rule Changes

Part 1 of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended to read as follows:

PART 1 – PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

1. The authority citation for part 1 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 151, 154(i), 155, 157, 160, 201, 225, 227, 303, 309, 332, 1403, 1404, 1451, 1452, and 1455; Sec. 102(c), Div. P, Pub. L. 115-141, 132 Stat. 1084, unless otherwise noted.

2. Section 1.1151 of the Commission’s rules is revised to read as follows:

§1.1151 Authority to prescribe and collect regulatory fees.

Authority to impose and collect regulatory fees is contained in section 9 of the Communications Act, as amended by sections 101-103 of title I of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 (Pub. L. 115-141, 132 Stat. 1084), 47 U.S.C. 159, which directs the Commission to prescribe and collect annual regulatory fees to recover the cost of carrying out the functions of the Commission.

3. Section 1.1152 is revised to read as follows:

§ 1.1152 Schedule of annual regulatory fees for wireless radio services.

Exclusive use services (per license)	Fee Amount¹
1. Land Mobile (Above 470 MHz and 220 MHz Local, Base Station & SMRS) (47 CFR part 90)	
a) New, Renew/Mod (FCC 601 & 159)	\$25.00
b) New, Renew/Mod (Electronic Filing) (FCC 601 & 159)	\$25.00
c) Renewal Only (FCC 601 & 159)	\$25.00
d) Renewal Only (Electronic Filing) (FCC 601 & 159)	\$25.00
220 MHz Nationwide	
a) New, Renew/Mod (FCC 601 & 159)	\$25.00
b) New, Renew/Mod (Electronic Filing) (FCC 601 & 159)	\$25.00

¹ Note that “small fees” are collected in advance for the entire license term. Therefore, the annual fee amount shown in this table that is a small fee (categories 1 through 5) must be multiplied by the 5-or 10-year license term, as appropriate, to arrive at the total amount of regulatory fees owed. Also, application fees may apply as detailed in § 1.1102 of this chapter.

c)Renewal Only (FCC 601 & 159)	\$25.00
d) Renewal Only (Electronic Filing) (FCC 601 & 159)	\$25.00
2. Microwave (47 CFR Pt. 101) (Private)	
a) New, Renew/Mod (FCC 601 & 159)	\$25.00
b) New, Renew/Mod (Electronic Filing) (FCC 601 & 159)	\$25.00
c) Renewal Only (FCC 601 & 159)	\$25.00
d) Renewal Only (Electronic Filing) (FCC 601 & 159)	\$25.00
3. Shared Use Services	
Land Mobile (Frequencies Below 470 MHz – except 220 MHz)	
a) New, Renew/Mod (FCC 601 & 159)	\$10.00
b) New, Renew/Mod (Electronic Filing) (FCC 601 & 159)	\$10.00
c) Renewal Only \$10.00 (FCC 601 & 159)	
d)Renewal Only (Electronic Filing) (FCC 601 & 159)	\$10.00
Rural Radio (Part 22)	
a) New, Additional Facility, Major Renew/Mod (Electronic Filing) (FCC 601 & 159)	\$10.00
b) Renewal, Minor Renew/Mod (Electronic Filing) (FCC 601 & 159)	\$10.00
Marine Coast	
a) New Renewal/Mod (FCC 601 & 159)	\$40.00
b) New, Renewal/Mod (Electronic Filing) (FCC 601 & 159)	\$40.00

c) Renewal Only (FCC 601 & 159)	\$40.00
d) Renewal Only (Electronic Filing) (FCC 601 & 159)	\$40.00
Aviation Ground	
a) New, Renewal/Mod (FCC 601 & 159)	\$20.00
b) New, Renewal/Mod (Electronic Filing) (FCC 601 & 159)	\$20.00
c) Renewal Only (FCC 601 & 159)	\$20.00
d) Renewal Only (Electronic Only) (FCC 601 & 159)	\$20.00
Marine Ship	
a)New, Renewal/Mod (FCC 605 & 159)	\$15.00
b)New, Renewal/Mod (Electronic Filing) (FCC 605 & 159)	\$15.00
c)Renewal Only (FCC 605 & 159)	\$15.00
d)Renewal Only (Electronic Filing) (FCC 605 & 159)	\$15.00
Aviation Aircraft	
a) New, Renew/Mod (FCC 605 & 159)	\$10.00
b) New, Renew/Mod (Electronic Filing) (FCC 605 & 159)	\$10.00
c) Renewal Only (FCC 605 & 159)	\$10.00
d)Renewal Only (Electronic Filing) (FCC 605 & 159)	\$10.00
4. CMRS Cellular/Mobile Services (per unit) (FCC 159)	\$.19 ²

² These are standard fees that are to be paid in accordance with § 1.1157(b) of this chapter.

5. **CMRS Messaging Services (per unit)** \$.08³
(FCC 159)
6. **Broadband Radio Service** \$690
(formerly MMDS and MDS)
7. **Local Multipoint Distribution Service** \$690
4. Section 1.1153 is revised to read as follows:

§ 1.1153 Schedule of annual regulatory fees and filing locations for mass media services.

Radio [AM and FM] (47 CFR part 73)	Fee Amount
1. <u>AM Class A</u>	
<=25,000 population	\$950
25,001-75,000 population	\$1,425
75,001-150,000 population	\$2,150
150,001-500,000 population	\$3,200
500,001-1,200,000 population	\$4,800
1,200,001-3,000,000 population	\$7,225
3,000,001-6,000,000 population	\$10,825
>6,000,000 population	\$16,225
2. <u>AM Class B</u>	
<=25,000 population	\$685
25,001-75,000 population	\$1,000
75,001-150,000 population	\$1,550
150,001-500,000 population	\$2,325
500,001-1,200,000 population	\$3,475
1,200,001-3,000,000 population	\$5,200
3,000,001-6,000,000 population	\$7,800
>6,000,000 population	\$11,700
3. <u>AM Class C</u>	
<=25,000 population	\$595
25,001-75,000 population	\$895
75,001-150,000 population	\$1,350
150,001-500,000 population	\$2,000
500,001-1,200,000 population	\$3,000
1,200,001-3,000,000 population	\$4,525
3,000,001-6,000,000 population	\$6,775
>6,000,000 population	\$10,175
4. <u>AM Class D</u>	
<=25,000 population	\$655
25,001-75,000 population	\$985
75,001-150,000 population	\$1,475
150,001-500,000 population	\$2,225
500,001-1,200,000 population	\$3,325
1,200,001-3,000,000 population	\$4,975
3,000,001-6,000,000 population	\$7,450

³ These are standard fees that are to be paid in accordance with § 1.1157(b) of this chapter.

	>6,000,000 population	\$11,200
5.	AM Construction Permit	\$595
6.	<u>FM Classes A, B1 and C3</u>	
	<=25,000 population	\$1,000
	25,001-75,000 population	\$1,575
	75,001-150,000 population	\$2,375
	150,001-500,000 population	\$3,550
	500,001-1,200,000 population	\$5,325
	1,200,001-3,000,000 population	\$7,975
	3,000,001-6,000,000 population	\$11,950
	>6,000,000 population	\$17,950
7.	<u>FM Classes B, C, C0, C1 and C2</u>	
	<=25,000 population	\$1,200
	25,001-75,000 population	\$1,800
	75,001-150,000 population	\$2,700
	150,001-500,000 population	\$4,050
	500,001-1,200,000 population	\$6,075
	1,200,001-3,000,000 population	\$9,125
	3,000,001-6,000,000 population	\$13,675
	>6,000,000 population	\$20,500

8. FM Construction Permits \$1,000

TV (47 CFR, part 73)

Digital TV (UHF and VHF Commercial Stations)

(The fees below are for calculation purposes only; they are **not** to be used for fee payment.)

1.	Markets 1 thru 10	\$54,000
2.	Markets 11 thru 25	\$40,675
3.	Markets 26 thru 50	\$27,150
4.	Markets 51 thru 100	\$13,550
5.	Remaining Markets	\$4,450
6.	Construction Permits	\$4,450

Television Fee Factor \$.007224

(FCC 159)

Satellite UHF/VHF Commercial

(The fees below are for calculation purposes only; they are **not** to be used for the payment of fees.)

1.	All Markets	\$1,625
	Low Power TV, Class A TV, TV/FM Translator, & TV/FM Booster (47 CFR part 74)	\$345

5. Section 1.1154 is revised to read as follows:

§ 1.1154 Schedule of annual regulatory charges for common carrier services.

	Radio Facilities	Fee Amount
1.	Microwave (Domestic Public Fixed) (Electronic Filing) (FCC Form 601 & 159)	\$25.00

Carriers

- 1. Interstate Telephone Service Providers \$.00317
(per interstate and international end-user revenues (see FCC Form 499-A))
 - 2. Toll Free Number Fee \$.12 per Toll Free Number
6. Section 1.1155 is revised to read as follows:

§ 1.1155 Schedule of regulatory fees for cable television services.

	Fee Amount
1. Cable Television Relay Service	\$1,225
2. Cable TV System, Including IPTV (per subscriber)	\$.86
3. Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS)	\$.60 per subscriber

7. Section 1.1156 is revised to read as follows:

§ 1.1156 Schedule of regulatory fees for international services.

a. The following schedule applies for the listed services:

Fee Category	Fee Amount
Space Stations (Geostationary Orbit)	\$159,625
Space Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit)	\$154,875
Earth Stations: Transmit/Receive & Transmit only (per authorization or registration)	\$425

b. *International Terrestrial and Satellite.* Regulatory fees for International Bearer Circuits are to be paid by facilities-based common carriers that have active (used or leased) international bearer circuits as of December 31 of the prior year in any terrestrial or satellite transmission facility for the provision of service to an end user or resale carrier, which includes active circuits to themselves or to their affiliates.

In addition, non-common carrier terrestrial and satellite operators must pay a fee for each circuit sold or leased to any customer, including themselves or their affiliates, other than an international common carrier authorized by the Commission to provide U.S. international common carrier services. “Active circuits” for these purposes include backup and redundant circuits. In addition, whether circuits are used specifically for voice or data is not relevant in determining that they are active circuits.

The fee amount, per active Gbps circuit will be determined for each fiscal year.

International Terrestrial and Satellite (capacity as of December 31, 2018)	Fee Amount
Terrestrial Common Carrier and Non Common Carrier Satellite Common Carrier and Non-Common Carrier	\$121 per Gbps circuit

c. *Submarine cable:* Regulatory fees for submarine cable systems will be paid annually, per cable landing license, for all submarine cable systems operating as of December 31 of the prior year. The fee amount will be determined by the Commission for each fiscal year.

Submarine Cable Systems (capacity as of Dec. 31, 2018)	Fee Amount
< 50 Gbps	\$12,575
50 Gbps or greater, but less than 250 Gbps	\$25,150
250 Gbps or greater, but less than 1,000 Gbps	\$50,300
1,000 Gbps or greater, but less than 4,000 Gbps	\$100,600
4,000 Gbps or greater	\$201,225

8. Section 1.1163 of the Commission's rules is revised to read as follows:

§1.1163 Adjustments to regulatory fees.

(a) For Fiscal Year 2019 and thereafter, the Schedule of Regulatory Fees, contained in §§1.1152 through 1.1156, may be adjusted annually by the Commission pursuant to section 9 of the Communications Act, 47 U.S.C. 159, as amended. Adjustments to the fees established for any category of regulatory fee payment shall include projected cost increases or decreases and an estimate of the volume of units upon which the regulatory fee is calculated.

(b) The fees assessed shall:

(1) Be derived by determining the full-time equivalent number of employees, bureaus and offices of the Commission, adjusted to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission's activities;

(2) Be established at amounts that will result in collection, during each fiscal year, of an amount that can reasonably be expected to equal the amount appropriated for such fiscal year for the performance of the activities described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(c) The Commission shall by rule amend the Schedule of Regulatory Fees by increases or decreases that reflect, in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section, changes in the amount appropriated for the performance of the activities described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, for such fiscal year. Such increases or decreases shall be adjusted to reflect unexpected increases or decreases in the number of units subject to payment of such fees and result in collection of an aggregate amount of fees that will approximately equal the amount appropriated for the subject regulatory activities.

(d) The Commission shall, by rule, amend the Schedule of Regulatory Fees if the Commission determines that the Schedule requires amendment to comply with the requirements of paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(e) In adjusting regulatory fees, the Commission will round such fees to the nearest \$5.00 in the case of fees under \$1,000.00, or to the nearest \$25.00 in the case of fees of \$1,000.00 or more.

9. Sections 1.1164 of the Commission's rules is revised to read as follows:

§1.1164 Penalties for late or insufficient regulatory fee payments.

Electronic payments are considered timely when a wire transfer was received by the Commission's bank no later than 6:00 p.m. on the due date; confirmation to pay.gov that a credit card payment was successful no later than 11:59 p.m. (EST) on the due date; or confirmation an ACH was credited no later than 11:59 p.m. (EST) on the due date. In instances where a non-annual regulatory payment (i.e., delinquent payment) is made by check, cashier's check, or money order, a timely fee payment or installment payment is one received at the Commission's lockbox bank by the due date specified by the Commission or by the Managing Director. Where a non-annual regulatory fee payment is made by check, cashier's check, or money order, a timely fee payment or installment payment is one received at the Commission's lockbox bank by the due date specified by the Commission or the Managing Director. Any late payment or insufficient payment of a regulatory fee, not excused by bank error, shall subject the regulatee to a 25 percent penalty of the amount of the fee of installment payment which was not paid in a timely manner.

(a) The Commission may, in its discretion, following one or more late filed installment payments, require a regulatee to pay the entire balance of its regulatory fee by a date certain, in addition to assessing a 25 percent penalty.

(b) In cases where a fee payment fails due to error by the payor's bank, as evidenced by an affidavit of an officer of the bank, the date of the original submission will be considered the date of filing.

(c) If a regulatory fee is not paid in a timely manner, the regulatee will be notified of its deficiency. This notice will automatically assess a 25 percent penalty, subject the delinquent payor's pending applications to dismissal, and may require a delinquent payor to show cause why its existing instruments of authorization should not be subject to revocation.

(d)(1) Where a regulatee's new, renewal or reinstatement application is required to be filed with a regulatory fee (as is the case with wireless radio services), the application will be dismissed if the regulatory fee is not included with the application package. In the case of a renewal or reinstatement application, the application may not be refiled unless the appropriate regulatory fee plus the 25 percent penalty charge accompanies the refiled application.

(2) If the application that must be accompanied by a regulatory fee is a mutually exclusive application with a filing deadline, or any other application that must be filed by a date certain, the application will be dismissed if not accompanied by the proper regulatory fee and will be treated as late filed if resubmitted after the original date for filing application.

(e) Any pending or subsequently filed application submitted by a party will be dismissed if that party is determined to be delinquent in paying a standard regulatory fee or an installment payment. The application may be resubmitted only if accompanied by the required regulatory fee and by any assessed penalty payment.

(f) In instances where the Commission may revoke an existing instrument of authorization for failure to timely pay a regulatory fee, or any associated interest or penalty, the Commission will provide prior notice of its intent to revoke the licensee's instruments of authorization by registered mail, return receipt requested to the licensee at its last known address. The notice shall provide the licensee no less than 60 days to either pay the fee, penalty and interest in full or show cause why the fee, interest or penalty is inapplicable or should otherwise be waived or deferred.

(1) An adjudicatory hearing will not be designated unless the response by the regulatee to the Order to Show Cause presents a substantial and material question of fact.

(2) Disposition of the proceeding shall be based upon written evidence only and the burden of proceeding with the introduction of the evidence and the burden of proof shall be on the respondent regulatee.

(3) Unless the regulatee substantially prevails in the hearing, the Commission may assess costs for the conduct of the proceeding against the respondent regulatee. *See* 47 U.S.C. 402(b)(5).

(4) Any Commission order adopted under this regulation shall determine the amount due, if any,

and provide the licensee with at least 60 days to pay that amount or have its authorization revoked.

(5) No order of revocation under this section shall become final until the licensee has exhausted its right to judicial review of such order under 47 U.S.C. § 402(b)(5).

(6) Any regulatee failing to submit a regulatory fee, following notice to the regulatee of failure to submit the required fee is subject to collection of the required fee, including interest thereon, any associated penalties, and the full cost of collection to the Federal government pursuant to section 3702A of the Internal Revenue Code, 31 U.S.C. 3717 and the provisions of the Debt Collection Improvement Act. 31 U.S.C. 3717. See 47 CFR 1.1901 through 1.1952. The debt collection processes described above may proceed concurrently with any other sanction in this paragraph.

(7) An application or filing by a regulatee that is delinquent in its debt to the Commission is also subject to dismissal under 47 CFR 1.1910.

10. Section 1.1166 of the Commission's rules is revised to read as follow:

§1.1166 Waivers, reductions and deferrals of regulatory fees.

The fees established by sections 1.1152 through 1.1156, and associated interest charges and penalties may be waived, reduced or deferred in specific instances, on a case-by-case basis, where good cause is shown and where waiver, reduction or deferral of such fees, interest charges and penalties would promote the public interest. Requests for waivers, reductions or deferrals of regulatory fees for entire categories of payors will not be considered.

(a) Requests for waivers, reductions or deferrals should be filed with the Commission's Secretary and will be acted upon by the Managing Director with the concurrence of the General Counsel. All such filings within the scope of the fee rules shall be filed as a separate pleading and clearly marked to the attention of the Managing Director. Any such request that is not filed as a separate pleading will not be considered by the Commission.

(b) Deferrals of fees, interest, or penalties if granted, will be for a designated period of time not to exceed six months.

(c) Petitions for waiver of a regulatory fee, interest, or penalties must be accompanied by the required fee, interest, or penalties and FCC Form 159. Submitted fees, interest, or penalties will be returned if a waiver is granted. Waiver requests that do not include the required fees, interest, or penalties or forms will be dismissed unless accompanied by a petition to defer payment due to financial hardship, supported by documentation of the financial hardship.

(d) Petitions for reduction of a fee, interest, or penalty must be accompanied by the full fee interest, or penalty payment and Form 159. Petitions for reduction that do not include the required fees, interest, or penalties or forms will be dismissed unless accompanied by a petition to defer payment due to financial hardship, supported by documentation of the financial hardship.

(e) Petitions for waiver of a fee, interest, or penalty based on financial hardship, including bankruptcy, will not be granted, even if otherwise consistent with Commission policy, to the extent that the total regulatory and application fees, interest, or penalties for which waiver is sought exceeds \$500,000 in any fiscal year, including regulatory fees due in any fiscal year, but paid prior to the due date. In computing this amount, the amounts owed by an entity and its subsidiaries and other affiliated entities will be aggregated. In cases where the claim of financial hardship is not based on bankruptcy, waiver, partial waiver, or deferral of fees, interest, or penalties above the \$500,000 cap may be considered on a case-by-case basis.

APPENDIX I

Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

1. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA),¹ the Commission prepared this Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) of the possible significant economic impact on small entities by the policies and rules proposed in the Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (*Further Notice*). Written comments are requested on this IRFA. Comments must be identified as responses to the IRFA and must be filed by the deadline for comments on this *Further Notice*. The Commission will send a copy of the *Further Notice*, including the IRFA, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration (SBA).² In addition, the *Further Notice* and IRFA (or summaries thereof) will be published in the Federal Register.³

A. Need for, and Objectives of, the Further Notice

2. The *Further Notice* seeks comment on (i) adding a new fee category for non-U.S. licensed satellite operators who have been granted access to the U.S. market; (ii) adjusting the apportionment among fee categories within the International Bureau; (iii) adjusting TV broadcaster regulatory fees for VHF licenses; and (iv) adopting a lower regulatory fee for broadcast incubator licensees. These issues may be further addressed in the annual regulatory fee Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for next year. The Commission is required by Congress to adopt regulatory fees each year “to recover the costs of carrying out the activities described in section 6(a) only to the extent, and in the total amounts, provided for in Appropriation Acts.”⁴

B. Legal Basis

3. This action, including publication of proposed rules, is authorized under sections (4)(i) and (j), 9, 9A, and 303(r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.⁵

C. Description and Estimate of the Number of Small Entities to Which the Rules Will Apply

4. The RFA directs agencies to provide a description of, and where feasible, an estimate of the number of small entities that may be affected by the proposed rules and policies, if adopted.⁶ The RFA generally defines the term “small entity” as having the same meaning as the terms “small business,” “small organization,” and “small governmental jurisdiction.”⁷ In addition, the term “small business” has the same meaning as the term “small business concern” under the Small Business Act.⁸ A “small

¹ 5 U.S.C. § 603. The RFA, 5 U.S.C. §§ 601-612 has been amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (SBREFA), Pub. L. No. 104-121, Title II, 110 Stat. 847 (1996).

² 5 U.S.C. § 603(a).

³ *Id.*

⁴ 47 U.S.C. § 159(a).

⁵ 47 U.S.C. §§ 154(i) and (j), 159, 159A, and 303(r).

⁶ 5 U.S.C. § 603(b)(3).

⁷ 5 U.S.C. § 601(6).

⁸ 5 U.S.C. § 601(3) (incorporating by reference the definition of “small-business concern” in the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. § 632). Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 601(3), the statutory definition of a small business applies “unless an agency, after consultation with the Office of Advocacy of the Small Business Administration and after opportunity for public comment, establishes one or more definitions of such term which are appropriate to the activities of the agency and publishes such definition(s) in the Federal Register.”

business concern” is one which: (1) is independently owned and operated; (2) is not dominant in its field of operation; and (3) satisfies any additional criteria established by the SBA.⁹

5. **Small Entities.** Our actions, over time, may affect small entities that are not easily categorized at present. We therefore describe here, at the outset, three comprehensive small entity size standards that could be directly affected by the proposals under consideration.¹⁰ As of 2009, small businesses represented 99.9 percent of the 27.5 million businesses in the United States, according to the SBA.¹¹ In addition, a “small organization is generally any not-for-profit enterprise which is independently owned and operated and not dominant in its field.”¹² In addition, the term “small governmental jurisdiction” is defined generally as “governments of cities, towns, townships, villages, school districts, or special districts, with a population of less than fifty thousand.”¹³ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2011 indicate that there were 90,056 local governmental jurisdictions in the United States.¹⁴ We estimate that, of this total, as many as 89,327 entities may qualify as “small governmental jurisdictions.”¹⁵ Thus, we estimate that most local government jurisdictions are small.

6. **Wired Telecommunications Carriers.** The U.S. Census Bureau defines this industry as “establishments primarily engaged in operating and/or providing access to transmission facilities and infrastructure that they own and/or lease for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound, and video using wired communications networks. Transmission facilities may be based on a single technology or a combination of technologies. Establishments in this industry use the wired telecommunications network facilities that they operate to provide a variety of services, such as wired telephony services, including VoIP services, wired (cable and IPTV) audio and video programming distribution, and wired broadband internet services. By exception, establishments providing satellite television distribution services using facilities and infrastructure that they operate are included in this industry.”¹⁶ The SBA has developed a small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers, which consists of all such companies having 1,500 or fewer employees.¹⁷ Census data for 2012 shows that there were 3,117 firms that operated that year. Of this total, 3,083 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.¹⁸ Thus, under this size standard, the majority of firms in this industry can be considered small.

⁹ 15 U.S.C. § 632.

¹⁰ See 5 U.S.C. § 601(3)-(6).

¹¹ See SBA, Office of Advocacy, “Frequently Asked Questions,” available at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/advocacy/SB-FAQ-2016_WEB.pdf.

¹² 5 U.S.C. § 601(4).

¹³ 5 U.S.C. § 601(5).

¹⁴ See SBA, Office of Advocacy, “Frequently Asked Questions,” available at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/advocacy/SB-FAQ-2016_WEB.pdf.

¹⁵ The 2011 U.S. Census Data for small governmental organizations are not presented based on the size of the population in each organization. As stated above, there were 90,056 local governmental organizations in 2011. As a basis for estimating how many of these 90,056 local governmental organizations were small, we note that there were a total of 729 cities and towns (incorporated places and civil divisions) with populations over 50,000. See http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table. If we subtract the 729 cities and towns that exceed the 50,000 population threshold, we conclude that approximately 789,237 are small.

¹⁶ See <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch>.

¹⁷ See 13 CFR § 120.201, NAICS code 517110.

¹⁸

http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table.

7. **Local Exchange Carriers (LECs).** Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a size standard for small businesses specifically applicable to local exchange services. The closest applicable NAICS code category is for Wired Telecommunications Carriers. Under that size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.¹⁹ According to census data from 2012, there were 3,117 establishments that operated that year. Of this total, 3,083 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.²⁰ The Commission estimates that most providers of local exchange service are small entities that may be affected by the rules proposed in the *Further Notice*.

8. **Incumbent LECs.** Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a small business size standard specifically for incumbent local exchange services. The closest applicable NAICS code category is Wired Telecommunications Carriers. Under that size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.²¹ According to census data from 2012, 3,117 firms operated in that year. Of this total, 3,083 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.²² According to Commission data, 1,307 carriers reported that they were incumbent local exchange service providers.²³ Of this total of 1,307 incumbent local exchange service providers, an estimated 1,006 operated with 1,500 or fewer employees.²⁴ Consequently, the Commission estimates that most providers of incumbent local exchange service are small businesses that may be affected by the rules proposed in this *Further Notice*.

9. **Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (Competitive LECs), Competitive Access Providers (CAPs), Shared-Tenant Service Providers, and Other Local Service Providers.** Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a small business size standard specifically for these service providers. The appropriate NAICS code category is Wired Telecommunications Carriers. Under that size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.²⁵ U.S. Census data for 2012 indicate that 3,117 firms operated during that year. Of that number, 3,083 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.²⁶ Based on this data, the Commission concludes that the majority of Competitive LECs, CAPs, Shared-Tenant Service Providers, and Other Local Service Providers are small entities. According to the Commission data, 1,442 carriers reported that they were engaged in the provision of either competitive local exchange services or competitive access provider services.²⁷ Of these 1,442 carriers, an estimated 1,256 have 1,500 or fewer employees. In addition, 17 carriers have reported that they are Shared-Tenant Service Providers, and all 17 are estimated to have 1,500 or fewer employees.²⁸ Also, 72 carriers have reported that they are Other Local Service Providers.²⁹ Of this total, 70 have 1,500 or fewer

¹⁹ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517110.

²⁰

http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table.

²¹ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517110.

²²

http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table.

²³ See *Trends in Telephone Service*, Federal Communications Commission, Wireline Competition Bureau, Industry Analysis and Technology Division at Table 5.3 (Sept. 2010) (*Trends in Telephone Service*).

²⁴ See *id.*

²⁵ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517110.

²⁶

http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table.

²⁷ See *Trends in Telephone Service*, at tbl. 5.3.

²⁸ *Id.*

²⁹ *Id.*

employees.³⁰ Consequently, the Commission estimates that most providers of competitive local exchange service, competitive access providers, Shared-Tenant Service Providers, and Other Local Service Providers are small entities that may be affected by rules proposed in this *Further Notice*.

10. **Interexchange Carriers (IXCs).** Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a definition for Interexchange Carriers. The closest NAICS code category is Wired Telecommunications Carriers as defined in paragraph 6 of this IRFA. The applicable size standard under SBA rules is that such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.³¹ U.S. Census data for 2012 indicate that 3,117 firms operated during that year. Of that number, 3,083 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.³² According to Commission data, 359 companies reported that their primary telecommunications service activity was the provision of interexchange services.³³ Of this total, an estimated 317 have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, the Commission estimates that the majority of interexchange service providers are small entities that may be affected by rules proposed in this *Further Notice*.

11. **Prepaid Calling Card Providers.** Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a small business size standard specifically for prepaid calling card providers. The appropriate NAICS code category for prepaid calling card providers is Telecommunications Resellers. This industry comprises establishments engaged in purchasing access and network capacity from owners and operators of telecommunications networks and reselling wired and wireless telecommunications services (except satellite) to businesses and households. Establishments in this industry resell telecommunications; they do not operate transmission facilities and infrastructure. Mobile virtual networks operators (MVNOs) are included in this industry.³⁴ Under the applicable SBA size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.³⁵ U.S. Census data for 2012 show that 1,341 firms provided resale services during that year. Of that number, 1,341 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.³⁶ Thus, under this category and the associated small business size standard, the majority of these prepaid calling card providers can be considered small entities. According to Commission data, 193 carriers have reported that they are engaged in the provision of prepaid calling cards.³⁷ All 193 carriers have 1,500 or fewer employees.³⁸ Consequently, the Commission estimates that the majority of prepaid calling card providers are small entities that may be affected by rules proposed in this *Further Notice*.

12. **Local Resellers.** Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a small business size standard specifically for Local Resellers. The SBA has developed a small business size standard for the category of Telecommunications Resellers. Under that size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.³⁹ Census data for 2012 show that 1,341 firms provided resale services during

³⁰ *Id.*

³¹ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517110.

³²

http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table.

³³ See *Trends in Telephone Service*, at tbl. 5.3.

³⁴ <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/ssd/naics/naicsrch>.

³⁵ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517911.

³⁶

http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table.

³⁷ See *Trends in Telephone Service*, at tbl. 5.3.

³⁸ *Id.*

³⁹ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517911.

that year.⁴⁰ Of that number, 1,341 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.⁴¹ Under this category and the associated small business size standard, the majority of these local resellers can be considered small entities. According to Commission data, 213 carriers have reported that they are engaged in the provision of local resale services.⁴² Of this total, an estimated 211 have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁴³ Consequently, the Commission estimates that the majority of local resellers are small entities that may be affected by rules proposed in this *Further Notice*.

13. **Toll Resellers.** The Commission has not developed a definition for Toll Resellers. The closest NAICS code Category is Telecommunications Resellers, and the SBA has developed a small business size standard for the category of Telecommunications Resellers.⁴⁴ Under that size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.⁴⁵ Census data for 2012 show that 1,341 firms provided resale services during that year.⁴⁶ Of that number, 1,341 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.⁴⁷ Thus, under this category and the associated small business size standard, the majority of these resellers can be considered small entities. According to Commission data, 881 carriers have reported that they are engaged in the provision of toll resale services.⁴⁸ Of this total, an estimated 857 have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁴⁹ Consequently, the Commission estimates that the majority of toll resellers are small entities that may be affected by the rules proposed in the *Further Notice*.

14. **Other Toll Carriers.** Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a size standard for small businesses specifically applicable to Other Toll Carriers. This category includes toll carriers that do not fall within the categories of interexchange carriers, operator service providers, prepaid calling card providers, satellite service carriers, or toll resellers. The closest applicable NAICS code category is for Wired Telecommunications Carriers, as defined in paragraph 6 of this IRFA. Under that size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.⁵⁰ Census data for 2012 shows that there were 3,117 firms that operated that year.⁵¹ Of this total, 3,083 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.⁵² Thus, under this category and the associated small business size standard, the majority of

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http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table.

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http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table.

⁴² See *Trends in Telephone Service*, at tbl. 5.3.

⁴³ *Id.*

⁴⁴ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517911.

⁴⁵ *Id.*

⁴⁶

http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table.

⁴⁷ *Id.*

⁴⁸ *Trends in Telephone Service*, at tbl. 5.3.

⁴⁹ *Id.*

⁵⁰ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517110.

⁵¹

http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table.

⁵² *Id.*

Other Toll Carriers can be considered small. According to Commission data, 284 companies reported that their primary telecommunications service activity was the provision of other toll carriage.⁵³ Of these, an estimated 279 have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁵⁴ Consequently, the Commission estimates that most Other Toll Carriers are small entities that may be affected by the rules proposed in the *Further Notice*.

15. **Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite).** This industry comprises establishments engaged in operating and maintaining switching and transmission facilities to provide communications via the airwaves. Establishments in this industry have spectrum licenses and provide services using that spectrum, such as cellular services, paging services, wireless internet access, and wireless video services.⁵⁵ The appropriate size standard under SBA rules is that such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees. For this industry, Census Data for 2012 show that there were 967 firms that operated for the entire year.⁵⁶ Of this total, 955 firms had fewer than 1,000 employees.⁵⁷ Thus under this category and the associated size standard, the Commission estimates that the majority of wireless telecommunications carriers (except satellite) are small entities. Similarly, according to Commission data, 413 carriers reported that they were engaged in the provision of wireless telephony, including cellular service, Personal Communications Service (PCS), and Specialized Mobile Radio (SMR) services.⁵⁸ Of this total, an estimated 261 have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁵⁹ Thus, using available data, we estimate that the majority of wireless firms can be considered small and may be affected by rules proposed in this *Further Notice*.

16. **Television Broadcasting.** This Economic Census category “comprises establishments primarily engaged in broadcasting images together with sound. These establishments operate television broadcasting studios and facilities for the programming and transmission of programs to the public.”⁶⁰ These establishments also produce or transmit visual programming to affiliated broadcast television stations, which in turn broadcast the programs to the public on a predetermined schedule. Programming may originate in their own studio, from an affiliated network, or from external sources. The SBA has created the following small business size standard for Television Broadcasting firms: those having \$38.5 million or less in annual receipts.⁶¹ The 2012 Economic Census reports that 751 television broadcasting firms operated during that year. Of that number, 656 had annual receipts of less than \$25 million per year. Based on that Census data we conclude that a majority of firms that operate television stations are small. The Commission has estimated the number of licensed commercial television stations to be 1,387.⁶² In addition, according to Commission staff review of the BIA Advisory Services, LLC’s *Media Access Pro Television Database* on March 28, 2012, about 950 of an estimated 1,300 commercial

⁵³ *Trends in Telephone Service*, at tbl. 5.3.

⁵⁴ *Id.*

⁵⁵ NAICS code 517210. See <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/ssd/naics/naicsrch>.

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http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table.

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http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table.

⁵⁸ *Trends in Telephone Service*, at tbl. 5.3.

⁵⁹ *Id.*

⁶⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 NAICS code Economic Definitions, <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch>.

⁶¹ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 515120.

⁶² See *FCC News Release*, “Broadcast Station Totals as of December 31, 2011,” dated January 6, 2012; http://transition.fcc.gov/Daily_Releases/Daily_Business/2012/db0106/DOC-311837A1.pdf.

television stations (or approximately 73 percent) had revenues of \$14 million or less.⁶³ We therefore estimate that the majority of commercial television broadcasters are small entities.

17. In assessing whether a business concern qualifies as small under the above definition, business (control) affiliations⁶⁴ must be included. Our estimate, therefore, likely overstates the number of small entities that might be affected by our action, because the revenue figure on which it is based does not include or aggregate revenues from affiliated companies. In addition, an element of the definition of “small business” is that the entity not be dominant in its field of operation. We are unable at this time to define or quantify the criteria that would establish whether a specific television station is dominant in its field of operation. Accordingly, the estimate of small businesses to which rules may apply does not exclude any television station from the definition of a small business on this basis and is therefore possibly over-inclusive to that extent.

18. In addition, the Commission has estimated the number of licensed noncommercial educational (NCE) television stations to be 396.⁶⁵ These stations are non-profit, and therefore considered to be small entities.⁶⁶ There are also 2,528 low power television stations, including Class A stations (LPTV).⁶⁷ Given the nature of these services, we will presume that all LPTV licensees qualify as small entities under the above SBA small business size standard.

19. **Radio Broadcasting.** This Economic Census category “comprises establishments primarily engaged in broadcasting programs by radio to the public. Programming may originate in their own studio, from an affiliated network, or from external sources.”⁶⁸ The SBA has established a small business size standard for this category, which is: such firms having \$38.5 million or less in annual receipts.⁶⁹ U.S. Census data for 2012 show that 2,849 radio station firms operated during that year.⁷⁰ Of that number, 2,806 operated with annual receipts of less than \$25 million per year.⁷¹ According to Commission staff review of BIA Advisory Services, LLC’s *Media Access Pro Radio Database* on March 28, 2012, about 10,759 (97 percent) of 11,102 commercial radio stations had revenues of \$38.5 million or less. Therefore, the majority of such entities are small entities.

20. In assessing whether a business concern qualifies as small under the above size standard, business affiliations must be included.⁷² In addition, to be determined to be a “small business,” the entity

⁶³ We recognize that BIA’s estimate differs slightly from the FCC total given *supra*.

⁶⁴ “[Business concerns] are affiliates of each other when one concern controls or has the power to control the other or a third party or parties controls or has to power to control both.” 13 CFR § 21.103(a)(1).

⁶⁵ See *FCC News Release*, “Broadcast Station Totals as of December 31, 2011,” dated January 6, 2012; http://transition.fcc.gov/Daily_Releases/Daily_Business/2012/db0106/DOC-311837A1.pdf.

⁶⁶ See generally 5 U.S.C. §§ 601(4), (6). Noncommercial television stations are not required to pay regulatory fees. 47 U.S.C. § 159(e)(1)(C).

⁶⁷ See *FCC News Release*, “Broadcast Station Totals as of December 31, 2011,” dated January 6, 2012; http://transition.fcc.gov/Daily_Releases/Daily_Business/2012/db0106/DOC-311837A1.pdf.

⁶⁸ <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch>.

⁶⁹ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 515112.

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http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table.

⁷¹

http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table.

⁷² “Concerns and entities are affiliates of each other when one controls or has the power to control the other, or a third party or parties controls or has the power to control both. It does not matter whether control is exercised, so

(continued....)

may not be dominant in its field of operation.⁷³ It is difficult at times to assess these criteria in the context of media entities, and our estimate of small businesses may therefore be over-inclusive.

21. **Cable Television and other Subscription Programming.** This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating studios and facilities for the broadcasting of programs on a subscription or fee basis. The broadcast programming is typically narrowcast in nature, e.g., limited format, such as news, sports, education, or youth-oriented. These establishments produce programming in their own facilities or acquire programming from external sources. The programming material is usually delivered to a third party, such as cable systems or direct-to-home satellite systems, for transmission to viewers.⁷⁴ The SBA has established a size standard for this industry of \$38.5 million or less. Census data for 2012 shows that there were 367 firms that operated that year.⁷⁵ Of this total, 319 operated with annual receipts of less than \$25 million.⁷⁶ Thus under this size standard, the majority of firms offering cable and other program distribution services can be considered small and may be affected by rules proposed in this *Further Notice*.

22. **Cable Companies and Systems.** The Commission has developed its own small business size standards for the purpose of cable rate regulation. Under the Commission's rules, a "small cable company" is one serving 400,000 or fewer subscribers nationwide.⁷⁷ Industry data indicate that there are currently 4,600 active cable systems in the United States.⁷⁸ Of this total, all but ten cable operators nationwide are small under the 400,000-subscriber size standard.⁷⁹ In addition, under the Commission's rate regulation rules, a "small system" is a cable system serving 15,000 or fewer subscribers.⁸⁰ Current Commission records show 4,600 cable systems nationwide.⁸¹ Of this total, 3,900 cable systems have less than 15,000 subscribers, and 700 systems have 15,000 or more subscribers, based on the same records.⁸² Thus, under this standard as well, the Commission estimates that most cable systems are small entities.

23. **Cable System Operators (Telecom Act Standard).** The Communications Act also contains a size standard for small cable system operators, which is "a cable operator that, directly or through an affiliate, serves in the aggregate fewer than 1 percent of all subscribers in the United States and is not affiliated with any entity or entities whose gross annual revenues in the aggregate exceed \$250,000,000."⁸³ There are approximately 52,403,705 cable video subscribers in the United States

(Continued from previous page) _____
long as the power to control exists." 13 CFR § 121.103(a)(1).

⁷³ 13 CFR § 121.102(b) (an SBA regulation).

⁷⁴ <https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch>.

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http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table.

⁷⁶ http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=Table.

⁷⁷ 47 CFR § 76.901(e).

⁷⁸ August 15, 2015 Report from the Media Bureau based on data contained in the Commission's Cable Operations and Licensing System (COALS). See www.fcc.gov/coals.

⁷⁹ See SNL KAGAN at www.snl.com/interactiveX/top_cableMSOs.aspx?period2015Q1&sortcol=subscribersbasic&sortorder=desc.

⁸⁰ 47 CFR § 76.901(c).

⁸¹ See footnote 2, *supra*.

⁸² August 5, 2015 report from the Media Bureau based on its research in COALS. See www.fcc.gov/coals.

⁸³ 47 CFR § 76.901 (f) and notes ff. 1, 2, and 3.

today.⁸⁴ Accordingly, an operator serving fewer than 524,037 subscribers shall be deemed a small operator if its annual revenues, when combined with the total annual revenues of all its affiliates, do not exceed \$250 million in the aggregate.⁸⁵ Based on available data, we find that all but nine incumbent cable operators are small entities under this size standard.⁸⁶ The Commission neither requests nor collects information on whether cable system operators are affiliated with entities whose gross annual revenues exceed \$250 million.⁸⁷ Although it seems certain that some of these cable system operators are affiliated with entities whose gross annual revenues exceed \$250,000,000, we are unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of cable system operators that would qualify as small cable operators under the definition in the Communications Act.

24. **Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS) Service.** DBS Service is a nationally distributed subscription service that delivers video and audio programming via satellite to a small parabolic dish antenna at the subscriber's location. DBS is now included in SBA's economic census category "Wired Telecommunications Carriers." The Wired Telecommunications Carriers industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating and/or providing access to transmission facilities and infrastructure that they own and/or lease for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound, and video using wired telecommunications networks. Transmission facilities may be based on a single technology or combination of technologies. Establishments in this industry use the wired telecommunications network facilities that they operate to provide a variety of services, such as wired telephony services, including VOIP services, wired (cable) audio and video programming distribution; and wired broadband internet services. By exception, establishments providing satellite television distribution services using facilities and infrastructure that they operate are included in this industry.⁸⁸ The SBA determines that a wireline business is small if it has fewer than 1500 employees.⁸⁹ Census data for 2012 indicate that 3,117 wireline companies were operational during that year. Of that number, 3,083 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.⁹⁰ Based on that data, we conclude that the majority of wireline firms are small under the applicable standard. However, currently only two entities provide DBS service, which requires a great deal of capital for operation: AT&T and DISH Network.⁹¹ AT&T and DISH Network each report annual revenues that are in excess of the threshold for a small business. Accordingly, we must conclude that DBS service is provided only by large firms.

25. **All Other Telecommunications.** "All Other Telecommunications" is defined as follows: This U.S. industry is comprised of establishments that are primarily engaged in providing specialized telecommunications services, such as satellite tracking, communications telemetry, and radar station operation. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in providing satellite terminal stations and associated facilities connected with one or more terrestrial systems and capable of transmitting telecommunications to, and receiving telecommunications from, satellite systems. Establishments providing Internet services or Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) services via client-

⁸⁴ See SNL KAGAN at www.snl.com/interactivex/MultichannelIndustryBenchmarks.aspx.

⁸⁵ 47 CFR § 76.901(f) and notes ff. 1, 2, and 3.

⁸⁶ See SNL KAGAN at www.snl.com/Interactivex/TopCableMSOs.aspx.

⁸⁷ The Commission does receive such information on a case-by-case basis if a cable operator appeals a local franchise authority's finding that the operator does not qualify as a small cable operator pursuant to 47 CFR § 76.901(f) of the Commission's rules. See 47 CFR § 76.901(f).

⁸⁸ <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch>.

⁸⁹ NAICs code 517110; 13 CFR § 121.201.

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http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices.jsaf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid+ECN_2012_US.51SSSZ4&prodType=table.

⁹¹ See 15th Annual Video Competition Report, 28 FCC Rcd at 1057, Section 27.

supplied telecommunications connections are also included in this industry.⁹² The SBA has developed a small business size standard for “All Other Telecommunications,” which consists of all such firms with gross annual receipts of \$32.5 million or less.⁹³ For this category, census data for 2012 show that there were 1,442 firms that operated for the entire year. Of these firms, a total of 1,400 had gross annual receipts of less than \$25 million.⁹⁴ Thus, a majority of “All Other Telecommunications” firms potentially affected by the proposals in the *Further Notice* can be considered small.

26. **RespOrgs.** Responsible Organizations, or RespOrgs, are entities chosen by toll free subscribers to manage and administer the appropriate records in the toll free Service Management System for the toll free subscriber.⁹⁵ Although RespOrgs are often wireline carriers, they can also include non-carrier entities. Therefore, in the definition herein of RespOrgs, two categories are presented, i.e., Carrier RespOrgs and Non-Carrier RespOrgs.

27. **Carrier RespOrgs.** Neither the Commission, the U.S. Census, nor the SBA have developed a definition for Carrier RespOrgs. Accordingly, the Commission believes that the closest NAICS code-based definitional categories for Carrier RespOrgs are Wired Telecommunications Carriers,⁹⁶ and Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except satellite).⁹⁷

28. The U.S. Census Bureau defines **Wired Telecommunications Carriers** as establishments primarily engaged in operating and/or providing access to transmission facilities and infrastructure that they own and/or lease for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound, and video using wired communications networks. Transmission facilities may be based on a single technology or a combination of technologies. Establishments in this industry use the wired telecommunications network facilities that they operate to provide a variety of services, such as wired telephony services, including VoIP services, wired (cable) audio and video programming distribution, and wired broadband internet services. By exception, establishments providing satellite television distribution services using facilities and infrastructure that they operate are included in this industry.⁹⁸ The SBA has developed a small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers, which consists of all such companies having 1,500 or fewer employees.⁹⁹ Census data for 2012 show that there were 3,117 Wired Telecommunications Carrier firms that operated for that entire year. Of that number, 3,083 operated with less than 1,000 employees.¹⁰⁰ Based on that data, we conclude that the majority of Carrier RespOrgs that operated with wireline-based technology are small.

29. The U.S. Census Bureau defines **Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except satellite)** as establishments engaged in operating and maintaining switching and transmission facilities to provide communications via the airwaves, such as cellular services, paging services, wireless internet

⁹² <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch>.

⁹³ 13 CFR § 121.201; NAICS code 517919.

⁹⁴

http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices.jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ4&prodType=table.

⁹⁵ See 47 CFR § 52.101(b).

⁹⁶ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517110.

⁹⁷ *Id.*

⁹⁸ <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch>.

⁹⁹ 13 CFR § 120,201, NAICS code 517110.

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http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices.jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ4&prodType=table.

access, and wireless video services.¹⁰¹ The appropriate size standard under SBA rules is that such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.¹⁰² Census data for 2012 show that 967 Wireless Telecommunications Carriers operated in that year. Of that number, 955 operated with less than 1,000 employees.¹⁰³ Based on that data, we conclude that the majority of Carrier RespOrgs that operated with wireless-based technology are small.

30. **Non-Carrier RespOrgs.** Neither the Commission, the U.S. Census, nor the SBA have developed a definition of Non-Carrier RespOrgs. Accordingly, the Commission believes that the closest NAICS code-based definitional categories for Non-Carrier RespOrgs are “Other Services Related to Advertising”¹⁰⁴ and “Other Management Consulting Services.”¹⁰⁵

31. The U.S. Census defines **Other Services Related to Advertising** as comprising establishments primarily engaged in providing advertising services (except advertising agency services, public relations agency services, media buying agency services, media representative services, display advertising services, direct mail advertising services, advertising material distribution services, and marketing consulting services).¹⁰⁶ The SBA has established a size standard for this industry as annual receipts of \$15 million dollars or less.¹⁰⁷ Census data for 2012 show that 5,804 firms operated in this industry for the entire year. Of that number, 5,612 operated with annual receipts of less than \$10 million.¹⁰⁸ Based on that data we conclude that the majority of Non-Carrier RespOrgs who provide toll-free number (TFN)-related advertising services are small.

32. The U.S. Census defines **Other Management Consulting Services** as establishments primarily engaged in providing management consulting services (except administrative and general management consulting; human resources consulting; marketing consulting; or process, physical distribution, and logistics consulting). Establishments providing telecommunications or utilities management consulting services are included in this industry.¹⁰⁹ The SBA has established a size standard for this industry of \$15 million dollars or less.¹¹⁰ Census data for 2012 show that 3,683 firms operated in this industry for that entire year. Of that number, 3,632 operated with less than \$10 million in annual

¹⁰¹ <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch>.

¹⁰² 13 CFR § 120.201, NAICS code 517120.

¹⁰³

http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ4&prodType=table.

¹⁰⁴ 13 CFR § 120.201, NAICS code 541890.

¹⁰⁵ 13 CFR § 120.201, NAICS code 541618.

¹⁰⁶ <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch>.

¹⁰⁷ 13 CFR § 120.201, NAICS code 541890.

¹⁰⁸

http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ4&prodType=table.

¹⁰⁹ <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch>.

¹¹⁰ 13 CFR § 120.201, NAICS code 514618.

receipts.¹¹¹ Based on this data, we conclude that a majority of non-carrier RespOrgs who provide TFN-related management consulting services are small.¹¹²

33. In addition to the data contained in the four (see above) U.S. Census NAICS code categories that provide definitions of what services and functions the Carrier and Non-Carrier RespOrgs provide, Somos, the trade association that monitors RespOrg activities, compiled data showing that as of July 1, 2016 there were 23 RespOrgs operational in Canada and 436 RespOrgs operational in the United States, for a total of 459 RespOrgs currently registered with Somos.

D. Description of Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping and Other Compliance Requirements

34. This *Further Notice* does not propose any changes to the Commission's current information collection, reporting, recordkeeping, or compliance requirements.

E. Steps Taken to Minimize Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities, and Significant Alternatives Considered

35. The RFA requires an agency to describe any significant alternatives that it has considered in reaching its approach, which may include the following four alternatives, among others: (1) the establishment of differing compliance or reporting requirements or timetables that take into account the resources available to small entities; (2) the clarification, consolidation, or simplification of compliance or reporting requirements under the rule for small entities; (3) the use of performance, rather than design, standards; and (4) an exemption from coverage of the rule, or any part thereof, for small entities.¹¹³

36. This *Further Notice* seeks comment on issues that the Commission may address in the regulatory fee collection for Fiscal Year 2020. Specifically, the *Further Notice* seeks comment on (i) adding a new fee category for non-U.S. licensed satellite operators who have been granted access to the U.S. market; (ii) adjusting the apportionment among fee categories within the International Bureau; (iii) adjusting TV broadcaster regulatory fees for VHF licenses; and (iv) adopting a lower regulatory fee for broadcast incubator licensees. Some of these issues may affect small entities. For example, revising intra-bureau allocations in the International Bureau could result in changes of regulatory fees for small entities, if this is adopted. Adjusting regulatory fees for TV broadcasters that hold VHF broadcast licenses could affect small entities, and ultimately provide them a benefit in the form of lower regulatory fees, if the Commission adjusts VHF fees in the future. Incubator licensees will likely be small entities and adopting a lower regulatory fee for them would benefit small entities. These issues in the *Further Notice* may be addressed in the FY 2020 annual regulatory fee Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.

F. Federal Rules that May Duplicate, Overlap, or Conflict with the Proposed Rules

37. None.

¹¹¹

http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ4&prodType=table.

¹¹² The four NAICS code-based categories selected above to provide definitions for Carrier and Non-Carrier RespOrgs were selected because as a group they refer generically and comprehensively to all RespOrgs.

¹¹³ 5 U.S.C. § 603(c)(1)–(c)(4).

APPENDIX J

FY 2019 Full-Power Broadcast Television Regulatory Fees by Call Sign

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Population	Pop. Based Fee	Historical Fee	Blended Fee
3246	KAAB-TV	996,917	\$7,202.10	\$13,550.00	\$10,376.05
18285	KAAL	52,021	\$375.82	\$4,450.00	\$2,412.91
11912	KAAS-TV	220,262	\$1,591.25	\$1,625.00	\$1,608.13
56528	KABB	2,474,296	\$17,875.23	\$27,150.00	\$22,512.61
282	KABC-TV	17,791,505	\$128,532.40	\$54,000.00	\$91,266.20
1236	KACV-TV	386,469	\$2,792.00	\$4,450.00	\$3,621.00
33261	KADN-TV	877,965	\$6,342.74	\$4,450.00	\$5,396.37
8263	KAEF-TV	138,085	\$997.58	\$4,450.00	\$2,723.79
2728	KAET	4,217,217	\$30,466.73	\$40,675.00	\$35,570.87
2767	KAFT	1,245,902	\$9,000.86	\$13,550.00	\$11,275.43
62442	KAID	19,363	\$139.89	\$4,450.00	\$2,294.94
4145	KAIL-TV	188,810	\$1,364.03	\$1,625.00	\$1,494.52
67494	KAIL	1,967,744	\$14,215.71	\$13,550.00	\$13,882.85
13988	KAIT	861,149	\$6,221.26	\$4,450.00	\$5,335.63
40517	KAJB	383,886	\$2,773.33	\$4,450.00	\$3,611.67
65522	KAKE	803,937	\$5,807.94	\$13,550.00	\$9,678.97
804	KAKM	394,082	\$2,846.99	\$4,450.00	\$3,648.50
148	KAKW-DT	2,615,956	\$18,898.63	\$27,150.00	\$23,024.32
51598	KALB-TV	943,307	\$6,814.80	\$4,450.00	\$5,632.40
51241	KALO	948,733	\$6,854.00	\$13,550.00	\$10,202.00
40820	KAMC	391,526	\$2,828.53	\$4,450.00	\$3,639.26
19191	KAME-TV	611,981	\$4,421.18	\$4,450.00	\$4,435.59
8523	KAMR-TV	366,476	\$2,647.56	\$4,450.00	\$3,548.78
65301	KAMU-TV	388,418	\$2,806.08	\$13,550.00	\$8,178.04
2506	KAPP	319,797	\$2,310.33	\$4,450.00	\$3,380.17
3658	KARD	703,234	\$5,080.42	\$4,450.00	\$4,765.21
23079	KARE	3,924,944	\$28,355.24	\$40,675.00	\$34,515.12
33440	KARK-TV	1,212,038	\$8,756.21	\$13,550.00	\$11,153.10
37005	KARZ-TV	1,186,579	\$8,572.28	\$13,550.00	\$11,061.14
32311	KASA-TV	1,161,789	\$8,393.19	\$27,150.00	\$17,771.60
41212	KASN	1,117,403	\$8,072.53	\$13,550.00	\$10,811.27
7143	KASW	4,170,505	\$30,129.27	\$40,675.00	\$35,402.13
55049	KASY-TV	1,140,916	\$8,242.40	\$27,150.00	\$17,696.20
33471	KATC	1,348,897	\$9,744.93	\$4,450.00	\$7,097.46
13813	KATN	97,466	\$704.13	\$1,625.00	\$1,164.57
21649	KATU	2,978,043	\$21,514.48	\$40,675.00	\$31,094.74
33543	KATV	1,257,777	\$9,086.65	\$13,550.00	\$11,318.32

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Population	Pop. Based Fee	Historical Fee	Blended Fee
50182	KAUT-TV	1,608,476	\$11,620.22	\$27,150.00	\$19,385.11
6864	KAUZ-TV	381,671	\$2,757.33	\$4,450.00	\$3,603.67
73101	KAVU-TV	320,484	\$2,315.29	\$4,450.00	\$3,382.65
49579	KAWB	311,497	\$2,250.37	\$40,675.00	\$21,462.69
49578	Kawe	136,067	\$983.00	\$40,675.00	\$20,829.00
58684	KAYU-TV	809,464	\$5,847.87	\$13,550.00	\$9,698.93
29234	KAZA-TV	11,151,141	\$80,559.96	\$54,000.00	\$67,279.98
17433	KAZD	6,747,915	\$48,749.43	\$54,000.00	\$51,374.71
1151	KAZQ	2,979,637	\$21,526.00	\$13,550.00	\$17,538.00
35811	KAZT-TV	436,925	\$3,156.51	\$40,675.00	\$21,915.75
4148	KBAK-TV	1,510,400	\$10,911.69	\$4,450.00	\$7,680.84
16940	KBCA	463,075	\$3,345.42	\$4,450.00	\$3,897.71
53586	KBCB	1,256,193	\$9,075.20	\$40,675.00	\$24,875.10
69619	KBCW	8,020,424	\$57,942.50	\$54,000.00	\$55,971.25
22685	KBDI-TV	4,197,910	\$30,327.25	\$40,675.00	\$35,501.13
56384	KBEH	17,343,236	\$125,293.94	\$54,000.00	\$89,646.97
65395	KBFD-DT	953,207	\$6,886.32	\$13,550.00	\$10,218.16
169030	KBGS-TV	173,111	\$1,250.62	\$4,450.00	\$2,850.31
61068	KBHE-TV	154,702	\$1,117.62	\$4,450.00	\$2,783.81
48556	KBIM-TV	205,701	\$1,486.06	\$1,625.00	\$1,555.53
29108	KBIN-TV	954,447	\$6,895.28	\$13,550.00	\$10,222.64
33658	KBJR-TV	275,585	\$1,990.93	\$4,450.00	\$3,220.46
83306	KBLN-TV	297,327	\$2,148.00	\$4,450.00	\$3,299.00
63768	KBLR	1,964,979	\$14,195.73	\$27,150.00	\$20,672.87
53324	KBME-TV	137,413	\$992.72	\$4,450.00	\$2,721.36
10150	KBMT	743,009	\$5,367.77	\$4,450.00	\$4,908.89
22121	KBMY	119,993	\$866.87	\$4,450.00	\$2,658.44
49760	KBOI-TV	716,754	\$5,178.10	\$4,450.00	\$4,814.05
55370	KBRR	149,869	\$1,082.71	\$1,625.00	\$1,353.85
66414	KBSD-DT	155,012	\$1,119.86	\$1,625.00	\$1,372.43
66415	KBSH-DT	102,781	\$742.53	\$1,625.00	\$1,183.76
19593	KBSI	752,366	\$5,435.37	\$13,550.00	\$9,492.68
66416	KBSL-DT	49,814	\$359.87	\$1,625.00	\$992.44
4939	KBSV	1,352,229	\$9,769.00	\$40,675.00	\$25,222.00
62469	KBTC-TV	2,576,886	\$18,616.38	\$40,675.00	\$29,645.69
61214	KBTV-TV	734,008	\$5,302.74	\$4,450.00	\$4,876.37
6669	KBTX-TV	4,048,516	\$29,247.97	\$1,625.00	\$15,436.49
35909	KBVO	1,498,015	\$10,822.21	\$1,625.00	\$6,223.61
58618	KBVU	135,249	\$977.09	\$4,450.00	\$2,713.54
6823	KBYU-TV	2,474,099	\$17,873.80	\$27,150.00	\$22,511.90
33756	KBZK	116,485	\$841.53	\$4,450.00	\$2,645.77

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Population	Pop. Based Fee	Historical Fee	Blended Fee
21422	KCAL-TV	17,734,310	\$128,119.20	\$54,000.00	\$91,059.60
11265	KCAU-TV	783,655	\$5,661.41	\$4,450.00	\$5,055.71
14867	KCBA	3,094,778	\$22,357.82	\$4,450.00	\$13,403.91
27507	KCBD	414,804	\$2,996.70	\$4,450.00	\$3,723.35
9628	KCBS-TV	17,595,935	\$127,119.53	\$54,000.00	\$90,559.76
49750	KCBY-TV	89,156	\$644.10	\$1,625.00	\$1,134.55
33710	KCCI	1,102,130	\$7,962.19	\$13,550.00	\$10,756.10
9640	KCCW-TV	284,280	\$2,053.74	\$1,625.00	\$1,839.37
63158	KCDO-TV	2,798,103	\$20,214.53	\$40,675.00	\$30,444.76
62424	KCDT	736,110	\$5,317.93	\$13,550.00	\$9,433.97
83913	KCEB	1,163,228	\$8,403.59	\$13,550.00	\$10,976.79
57219	KCEC	3,874,159	\$27,988.35	\$40,675.00	\$34,331.68
10245	KCEN-TV	1,795,767	\$12,973.28	\$13,550.00	\$13,261.64
13058	KCET	16,875,107	\$121,912.00	\$54,000.00	\$87,956.00
18079	KCFW-TV	148,162	\$1,070.38	\$1,625.00	\$1,347.69
132606	KCGE-DT	137,772	\$995.32	\$4,450.00	\$2,722.66
60793	KCHF	3,001,231	\$21,682.00	\$13,550.00	\$17,616.00
33722	KCIT	382,477	\$2,763.15	\$4,450.00	\$3,606.58
62468	KCKA	1,078,258	\$7,789.74	\$40,675.00	\$24,232.37
41969	KCLO-TV	138,413	\$999.95	\$1,625.00	\$1,312.47
47903	KCNC-TV	3,794,400	\$27,412.15	\$40,675.00	\$34,043.57
71586	KCNS	8,048,427	\$58,144.81	\$54,000.00	\$56,072.40
33742	KCOP-TV	17,976,764	\$129,870.78	\$54,000.00	\$91,935.39
19117	KCOS	1,055,922	\$7,628.37	\$13,550.00	\$10,589.19
63165	KCOY-TV	664,655	\$4,801.71	\$4,450.00	\$4,625.86
86208	KCPM	90,266	\$652.11	\$4,450.00	\$2,551.06
33894	KCPQ	4,439,875	\$32,075.30	\$40,675.00	\$36,375.15
53843	KCPT	2,594,392	\$18,742.84	\$27,150.00	\$22,946.42
33875	KCRA-TV	10,612,483	\$76,668.49	\$40,675.00	\$58,671.75
9719	KCRG-TV	1,180,361	\$8,527.36	\$13,550.00	\$11,038.68
60728	KCSD-TV	287,395	\$2,076.25	\$4,450.00	\$3,263.12
59494	KCSG	174,814	\$1,262.92	\$27,150.00	\$14,206.46
33749	KCTS-TV	4,302,402	\$31,082.14	\$40,675.00	\$35,878.57
41230	KCTV	2,547,456	\$18,403.76	\$27,150.00	\$22,776.88
58605	KCVU	630,068	\$4,551.84	\$4,450.00	\$4,500.92
10036	KCWC-DT	58,058	\$419.43	\$4,450.00	\$2,434.72
64444	KCWE	2,460,172	\$17,773.19	\$27,150.00	\$22,461.60
51502	KCWI-TV	1,043,811	\$7,540.88	\$13,550.00	\$10,545.44
166511	KCWV	207,398	\$1,498.32	\$4,450.00	\$2,974.16
24316	KCWX	3,961,044	\$28,616.04	\$27,150.00	\$27,883.02
68713	KCWY-DT	79,948	\$577.57	\$4,450.00	\$2,513.79

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22201	KDAF	6,648,507	\$48,031.27	\$54,000.00	\$51,015.63
33764	KDBC-TV	1,015,564	\$7,336.81	\$13,550.00	\$10,443.40
79258	KDCK	84,614	\$611.28	\$13,550.00	\$7,080.64
166332	KDCU-DT	796,251	\$5,752.41	\$13,550.00	\$9,651.21
38375	KDEN-TV	3,376,799	\$24,395.24	\$40,675.00	\$32,535.12
17037	KDFI	6,605,830	\$47,722.95	\$54,000.00	\$50,861.48
33770	KDFW	6,658,976	\$48,106.90	\$54,000.00	\$51,053.45
29102	KDIN-TV	1,129,902	\$8,162.83	\$13,550.00	\$10,856.41
25454	KDKA-TV	3,611,796	\$26,092.95	\$40,675.00	\$33,383.97
60740	KDKF	71,413	\$515.91	\$1,625.00	\$1,070.46
4691	KDLH	263,422	\$1,903.06	\$4,450.00	\$3,176.53
41975	KDLO-TV	208,354	\$1,505.23	\$1,625.00	\$1,565.11
55379	KDLT-TV	645,391	\$4,662.54	\$4,450.00	\$4,556.27
55375	KDLV-TV	96,873	\$699.85	\$1,625.00	\$1,162.42
25221	KDMD	374,951	\$2,708.78	\$4,450.00	\$3,579.39
78915	KDMI	1,183,516	\$8,550.16	\$13,550.00	\$11,050.08
56524	KDNL-TV	2,987,219	\$21,580.77	\$40,675.00	\$31,127.89
24518	KDOC-TV	17,564,367	\$126,891.47	\$54,000.00	\$90,445.73
1005	KDOR-TV	1,198,362	\$8,657.41	\$13,550.00	\$11,103.71
60736	KDRV	519,706	\$3,754.55	\$4,450.00	\$4,102.27
61064	KDSD-TV	78,156	\$564.63	\$4,450.00	\$2,507.31
53329	KDSE	56,738	\$409.90	\$4,450.00	\$2,429.95
56527	KDSM-TV	1,096,220	\$7,919.50	\$13,550.00	\$10,734.75
49326	KDTN	6,754,797	\$48,799.15	\$54,000.00	\$51,399.57
83491	KDTP	151,142	\$1,091.91	\$40,675.00	\$20,883.45
33778	KDTV-DT	7,921,124	\$57,225.12	\$54,000.00	\$55,612.56
67910	KDTX-TV	6,593,240	\$47,632.00	\$54,000.00	\$50,816.00
126	KDVR	3,430,717	\$24,784.77	\$40,675.00	\$32,729.88
18084	KECI-TV	235,954	\$1,704.62	\$4,450.00	\$3,077.31
51208	KECY-TV	399,372	\$2,885.21	\$4,450.00	\$3,667.61
58408	KEDT	527,525	\$3,811.04	\$4,450.00	\$4,130.52
55435	KEET	19,832	\$143.27	\$4,450.00	\$2,296.64
41983	KELO-TV	705,364	\$5,095.81	\$4,450.00	\$4,772.90
34440	KEMO-TV	5,097,701	\$36,827.67	\$54,000.00	\$45,413.84
2777	KEMV	661,415	\$4,778.31	\$13,550.00	\$9,164.15
26304	KENS	2,493,265	\$18,012.27	\$27,150.00	\$22,581.13
63845	KENV-DT	47,220	\$341.13	\$27,150.00	\$13,745.57
18338	KENW	2,056,047	\$14,853.64	\$13,550.00	\$14,201.82
50591	KEPB-TV	590,806	\$4,268.20	\$4,450.00	\$4,359.10
56029	KEPR-TV	453,259	\$3,274.51	\$1,625.00	\$2,449.76
49324	KERA-TV	6,850,648	\$49,491.61	\$54,000.00	\$51,745.80

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40878	KERO-TV	1,285,357	\$9,285.89	\$4,450.00	\$6,867.95
61067	KESD-TV	179,860	\$1,299.38	\$4,450.00	\$2,874.69
25577	KESQ-TV	917,395	\$6,627.60	\$4,450.00	\$5,538.80
50205	KETA-TV	1,788,954	\$12,924.06	\$27,150.00	\$20,037.03
62182	KETC	3,038,502	\$21,951.26	\$40,675.00	\$31,313.13
37101	KETD	3,098,889	\$22,387.52	\$40,675.00	\$31,531.26
2768	KETG	468,409	\$3,383.96	\$13,550.00	\$8,466.98
12895	KETH-TV	6,088,836	\$43,988.00	\$54,000.00	\$48,994.00
55643	KETK-TV	1,031,567	\$7,452.42	\$4,450.00	\$5,951.21
2770	KETS	1,226,637	\$8,861.68	\$13,550.00	\$11,205.84
53903	KETV	1,355,714	\$9,794.18	\$13,550.00	\$11,672.09
92872	KETZ	540,732	\$3,906.45	\$4,450.00	\$4,178.22
68853	KEYC-TV	544,900	\$3,936.56	\$4,450.00	\$4,193.28
33691	KEYE-TV	2,588,622	\$18,701.16	\$27,150.00	\$22,925.58
60637	KEYT-TV	1,419,564	\$10,255.45	\$4,450.00	\$7,352.73
83715	KEYU	339,348	\$2,451.58	\$4,450.00	\$3,450.79
34406	KEZI	885,667	\$6,398.39	\$4,450.00	\$5,424.19
34412	KFBB-TV	93,519	\$675.62	\$4,450.00	\$2,562.81
125	KFCT	795,114	\$5,744.20	\$1,625.00	\$3,684.60
51466	KFDA-TV	385,064	\$2,781.84	\$4,450.00	\$3,615.92
22589	KFDM	732,665	\$5,293.04	\$4,450.00	\$4,871.52
65370	KFDX-TV	381,703	\$2,757.56	\$4,450.00	\$3,603.78
49264	KFFV	3,783,380	\$27,332.53	\$40,675.00	\$34,003.77
12729	KFFX-TV	409,952	\$2,961.64	\$4,450.00	\$3,705.82
83992	KFJX	515,708	\$3,725.66	\$4,450.00	\$4,087.83
42122	KFMB-TV	3,947,735	\$28,519.89	\$27,150.00	\$27,834.95
53321	KFME	406,887	\$2,939.50	\$4,450.00	\$3,694.75
74256	KFNB	80,382	\$580.71	\$4,450.00	\$2,515.35
21613	KFNE	54,988	\$397.25	\$1,625.00	\$1,011.13
21612	KFNR	10,988	\$79.38	\$1,625.00	\$852.19
66222	KFOR-TV	1,639,592	\$11,845.02	\$27,150.00	\$19,497.51
33716	KFOX-TV	1,023,999	\$7,397.75	\$13,550.00	\$10,473.87
41517	KFPH-DT	347,579	\$2,511.04	\$40,675.00	\$21,593.02
81509	KFPX-TV	963,969	\$6,964.07	\$13,550.00	\$10,257.03
31597	KFQX	186,473	\$1,347.15	\$4,450.00	\$2,898.57
59013	KFRE-TV	1,721,275	\$12,435.13	\$13,550.00	\$12,992.56
51429	KFSF-DT	7,348,828	\$53,090.65	\$54,000.00	\$53,545.32
66469	KFSM-TV	906,728	\$6,550.54	\$13,550.00	\$10,050.27
8620	KFSN-TV	1,747,889	\$12,627.40	\$13,550.00	\$13,088.70
29560	KFTA-TV	818,859	\$5,915.74	\$13,550.00	\$9,732.87
83714	KFTC	61,990	\$447.84	\$1,625.00	\$1,036.42

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60537	KFTH-DT	6,080,688	\$43,929.13	\$54,000.00	\$48,964.57
60549	KFTR-DT	17,560,679	\$126,864.82	\$54,000.00	\$90,432.41
61335	KFTS	88,778	\$641.37	\$4,450.00	\$2,545.68
81441	KFTU-DT	113,876	\$822.68	\$13,550.00	\$7,186.34
34439	KFTV-DT	1,807,731	\$13,059.72	\$13,550.00	\$13,304.86
36917	KFVE	953,895	\$6,891.29	\$13,550.00	\$10,220.64
592	KFVS-TV	810,574	\$5,855.89	\$13,550.00	\$9,702.94
29015	KFWD	6,610,836	\$47,759.12	\$54,000.00	\$50,879.56
35336	KFXA	875,538	\$6,325.21	\$13,550.00	\$9,937.60
17625	KFXB-TV	403,839	\$2,917.48	\$13,550.00	\$8,233.74
70917	KFXK-TV	926,496	\$6,693.35	\$4,450.00	\$5,571.67
84453	KFXL-TV	361,632	\$2,612.56	\$4,450.00	\$3,531.28
41427	KFYR-TV	130,881	\$945.53	\$4,450.00	\$2,697.77
25685	KGAN	1,083,213	\$7,825.53	\$13,550.00	\$10,687.77
34457	KGBT-TV	1,230,798	\$8,891.74	\$13,550.00	\$11,220.87
52593	KGBY	270,089	\$1,951.22	\$4,450.00	\$3,200.61
7841	KGCW	888,054	\$6,415.63	\$4,450.00	\$5,432.81
24485	KGEB	1,186,225	\$8,569.73	\$13,550.00	\$11,059.86
34459	KGET-TV	917,927	\$6,631.44	\$4,450.00	\$5,540.72
53320	KGFE	128,406	\$927.65	\$4,450.00	\$2,688.83
7894	KGIN	230,535	\$1,665.47	\$1,625.00	\$1,645.23
83945	KGLA-DT	1,645,641	\$11,888.72	\$27,150.00	\$19,519.36
34445	KGMB	953,398	\$6,887.70	\$13,550.00	\$10,218.85
23302	KGMC	1,759,725	\$12,712.90	\$13,550.00	\$13,131.45
36914	KGMD-TV	94,323	\$681.42	\$1,625.00	\$1,153.21
36920	KGMV	193,564	\$1,398.38	\$1,625.00	\$1,511.69
10061	KGNS-TV	267,236	\$1,930.61	\$4,450.00	\$3,190.31
34470	KGO-TV	8,283,429	\$59,842.55	\$54,000.00	\$56,921.27
56034	KGPE	1,699,131	\$12,275.15	\$13,550.00	\$12,912.57
81694	KGPM-TV	698,441	\$5,045.80	\$13,550.00	\$9,297.90
25511	KGTF	175,727	\$1,269.52	\$4,450.00	\$2,859.76
40876	KGTU	3,960,667	\$28,613.32	\$27,150.00	\$27,881.66
36918	KGUN-TV	1,552,522	\$11,215.99	\$13,550.00	\$12,383.00
34874	KGW	3,058,216	\$22,093.68	\$40,675.00	\$31,384.34
63177	KGWC-TV	80,475	\$581.38	\$4,450.00	\$2,515.69
63162	KGWL-TV	38,125	\$275.43	\$1,625.00	\$950.21
63166	KGWN-TV	469,467	\$3,391.60	\$4,450.00	\$3,920.80
63170	KGWR-TV	51,315	\$370.72	\$1,625.00	\$997.86
4146	KHAW-TV	95,204	\$687.79	\$1,625.00	\$1,156.39
34846	KHBC-TV	74,884	\$540.99	\$1,625.00	\$1,082.99
60353	KHBS	631,770	\$4,564.14	\$13,550.00	\$9,057.07

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Population	Pop. Based Fee	Historical Fee	Blended Fee
27300	KHCE-TV	2,440,396	\$17,630.32	\$27,150.00	\$22,390.16
26431	KHET	1,000,586	\$7,228.60	\$13,550.00	\$10,389.30
21160	KHGI-TV	233,973	\$1,690.31	\$4,450.00	\$3,070.15
29085	KHIN	1,082,770	\$7,822.33	\$13,550.00	\$10,686.17
17688	KHME	181,345	\$1,310.10	\$4,450.00	\$2,880.05
47670	KHMT	175,601	\$1,268.61	\$4,450.00	\$2,859.30
47987	KHNE-TV	193,164	\$1,395.49	\$4,450.00	\$2,922.74
34867	KHNL	953,398	\$6,887.70	\$13,550.00	\$10,218.85
60354	KHOG-TV	765,360	\$5,529.24	\$1,625.00	\$3,577.12
4144	KHON-TV	953,207	\$6,886.32	\$13,550.00	\$10,218.16
34529	KHOU	6,137,449	\$44,339.20	\$54,000.00	\$49,169.60
4690	KHQA-TV	318,469	\$2,300.74	\$4,450.00	\$3,375.37
34537	KHQ-TV	822,371	\$5,941.11	\$13,550.00	\$9,745.56
30601	KHRR	1,172,397	\$8,469.83	\$13,550.00	\$11,009.91
34348	KHSD-TV	188,735	\$1,363.49	\$1,625.00	\$1,494.25
24508	KHSL-TV	627,256	\$4,531.53	\$4,450.00	\$4,490.76
69677	KHSV	2,062,231	\$14,898.32	\$27,150.00	\$21,024.16
64544	KHVO	94,226	\$680.72	\$1,625.00	\$1,152.86
23394	KIAH	6,054,519	\$43,740.08	\$54,000.00	\$48,870.04
34564	KICU-TV	8,233,041	\$59,478.53	\$54,000.00	\$56,739.26
56028	KIDK	305,509	\$2,207.11	\$4,450.00	\$3,328.55
58560	KIDY	116,614	\$842.46	\$4,450.00	\$2,646.23
53382	KIEM-TV	174,390	\$1,259.86	\$4,450.00	\$2,854.93
66258	KIFI-TV	325,086	\$2,348.54	\$4,450.00	\$3,399.27
10188	KIII	569,864	\$4,116.91	\$4,450.00	\$4,283.45
29095	KIIN	1,406,741	\$10,162.82	\$13,550.00	\$11,856.41
34527	KIKU	953,896	\$6,891.30	\$13,550.00	\$10,220.65
63865	KILM	17,058,741	\$123,238.64	\$54,000.00	\$88,619.32
56033	KIMA-TV	308,604	\$2,229.47	\$4,450.00	\$3,339.73
66402	KIMT	702,390	\$5,074.32	\$4,450.00	\$4,762.16
67089	KINC	2,002,066	\$14,463.66	\$27,150.00	\$20,806.83
34847	KING-TV	4,063,674	\$29,357.48	\$40,675.00	\$35,016.24
51708	KINT-TV	1,015,582	\$7,336.94	\$13,550.00	\$10,443.47
26249	KION-TV	2,400,317	\$17,340.78	\$4,450.00	\$10,895.39
62427	KIPT	185,247	\$1,338.29	\$4,450.00	\$2,894.15
66781	KIRO-TV	95,004	\$686.34	\$40,675.00	\$20,680.67
62430	KISU-TV	325,669	\$2,352.75	\$4,450.00	\$3,401.38
12896	KITU-TV	726,204	\$5,246.37	\$4,450.00	\$4,848.18
64548	KITV	953,207	\$6,886.32	\$13,550.00	\$10,218.16
59255	KIVI-TV	710,819	\$5,135.22	\$4,450.00	\$4,792.61
47285	KIXE-TV	516,801	\$3,733.56	\$4,450.00	\$4,091.78

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Population	Pop. Based Fee	Historical Fee	Blended Fee
13792	KJJC	80,732	\$583.24	\$4,450.00	\$2,516.62
14000	KJLA	17,653,508	\$127,535.46	\$54,000.00	\$90,767.73
20015	KJNP-TV	112,245	\$810.90	\$4,450.00	\$2,630.45
53315	KJRE	30,029	\$216.94	\$4,450.00	\$2,333.47
59439	KJRH-TV	1,416,108	\$10,230.49	\$13,550.00	\$11,890.24
55364	KJRR	45,515	\$328.82	\$1,625.00	\$976.91
42640	KJRW	137,375	\$992.45	\$4,450.00	\$2,721.22
7675	KJTL	379,594	\$2,742.33	\$4,450.00	\$3,596.16
55031	KJTV-TV	409,786	\$2,960.45	\$4,450.00	\$3,705.22
13814	KJUD	31,229	\$225.61	\$4,450.00	\$2,337.80
36607	KJZZ-TV	2,388,054	\$17,252.18	\$27,150.00	\$22,201.09
83180	KKAI	955,203	\$6,900.74	\$13,550.00	\$10,225.37
58267	KKAP	957,869	\$6,920.00	\$13,550.00	\$10,235.00
24766	KKCO	7,360	\$53.17	\$4,450.00	\$2,251.59
35097	KKJB	629,939	\$4,550.91	\$4,450.00	\$4,500.46
22644	KKPX-TV	7,902,064	\$57,087.43	\$54,000.00	\$55,543.71
35037	KKTV	2,795,275	\$20,194.10	\$13,550.00	\$16,872.05
35042	KLAS-TV	2,094,297	\$15,129.97	\$27,150.00	\$21,139.99
52907	KLAX-TV	367,212	\$2,652.87	\$4,450.00	\$3,551.44
3660	KLBK-TV	387,909	\$2,802.40	\$4,450.00	\$3,626.20
65523	KLBY	34,288	\$247.71	\$1,625.00	\$936.35
38430	KLCS	17,616,452	\$127,267.75	\$54,000.00	\$90,633.87
77719	KLCW-TV	376,430	\$2,719.47	\$4,450.00	\$3,584.73
51479	KLDO-TV	250,832	\$1,812.10	\$4,450.00	\$3,131.05
664	KLEI-TV	82,902	\$598.91	\$1,625.00	\$1,111.96
56032	KLEW-TV	134,163	\$969.24	\$1,625.00	\$1,297.12
35059	KLFY-TV	1,355,890	\$9,795.45	\$4,450.00	\$7,122.72
54011	KLJB	960,055	\$6,935.79	\$4,450.00	\$5,692.90
11264	KLKN	932,757	\$6,738.58	\$4,450.00	\$5,594.29
47975	KLNE-TV	134,180	\$969.37	\$4,450.00	\$2,709.68
38590	KLPA-TV	428,541	\$3,095.94	\$4,450.00	\$3,772.97
38588	KLPB-TV	762,895	\$5,511.44	\$4,450.00	\$4,980.72
749	KLRN	2,460,985	\$17,779.06	\$27,150.00	\$22,464.53
11951	KLRT-TV	1,171,678	\$8,464.63	\$13,550.00	\$11,007.32
8564	KLRU	2,701,171	\$19,514.25	\$27,150.00	\$23,332.13
8322	KLSR-TV	564,415	\$4,077.54	\$4,450.00	\$4,263.77
31114	KLST	199,067	\$1,438.13	\$4,450.00	\$2,944.07
24436	KLTJ	6,034,022	\$43,592.00	\$54,000.00	\$48,796.00
38587	KLTL-TV	437,416	\$3,160.05	\$4,450.00	\$3,805.03
38589	KLTM-TV	708,122	\$5,115.74	\$4,450.00	\$4,782.87
38591	KLTS-TV	925,187	\$6,683.89	\$13,550.00	\$10,116.95

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Population	Pop. Based Fee	Historical Fee	Blended Fee
68540	KLTV	1,069,690	\$7,727.84	\$4,450.00	\$6,088.92
12913	KLUJ-TV	1,195,675	\$8,638.00	\$13,550.00	\$11,094.00
57220	KLUZ-TV	1,079,718	\$7,800.28	\$27,150.00	\$17,475.14
11683	KLVX	2,130,663	\$15,392.69	\$27,150.00	\$21,271.35
82476	KLWB	1,216,359	\$8,787.43	\$4,450.00	\$6,618.71
40250	KLWY	541,043	\$3,908.69	\$4,450.00	\$4,179.35
64551	KMAU	213,060	\$1,539.22	\$1,625.00	\$1,582.11
51499	KMAX-TV	10,644,556	\$76,900.20	\$40,675.00	\$58,787.60
65686	KMBC-TV	2,507,895	\$18,117.96	\$27,150.00	\$22,633.98
56079	KMBH	1,225,732	\$8,855.14	\$13,550.00	\$11,202.57
35183	KMCB	69,357	\$501.06	\$1,625.00	\$1,063.03
41237	KMCC	2,064,592	\$14,915.37	\$27,150.00	\$21,032.69
42636	KMCI-TV	2,362,805	\$17,069.78	\$27,150.00	\$22,109.89
38584	KMCT-TV	280,846	\$2,028.94	\$4,450.00	\$3,239.47
22127	KMCY	71,797	\$518.69	\$1,625.00	\$1,071.84
162016	KMDE	49,251	\$355.81	\$4,450.00	\$2,402.90
26428	KMEB	263,336	\$1,902.44	\$13,550.00	\$7,726.22
39665	KMEG	701,162	\$5,065.45	\$4,450.00	\$4,757.73
35123	KMEX-DT	17,628,354	\$127,353.73	\$54,000.00	\$90,676.87
40875	KMGH-TV	3,815,253	\$27,562.80	\$40,675.00	\$34,118.90
35131	KMID	383,449	\$2,770.18	\$4,450.00	\$3,610.09
16749	KMIR-TV	862,440	\$6,230.58	\$4,450.00	\$5,340.29
63164	KMIZ	550,860	\$3,979.62	\$4,450.00	\$4,214.81
53541	KMLM-DT	307,132	\$2,218.84	\$4,450.00	\$3,334.42
52046	KMLU	711,951	\$5,143.40	\$4,450.00	\$4,796.70
47981	KMNE-TV	61,074	\$441.22	\$4,450.00	\$2,445.61
24753	KMOH-TV	199,885	\$1,444.04	\$40,675.00	\$21,059.52
4326	KMOS-TV	804,745	\$5,813.77	\$27,150.00	\$16,481.89
41425	KMOT	81,517	\$588.91	\$1,625.00	\$1,106.95
70034	KMOV	3,035,077	\$21,926.52	\$40,675.00	\$31,300.76
51488	KMPH-TV	1,725,397	\$12,464.90	\$13,550.00	\$13,007.45
73701	KMPX	6,678,829	\$48,250.33	\$54,000.00	\$51,125.16
44052	KMSB	1,321,614	\$9,547.83	\$13,550.00	\$11,548.91
68883	KMSP-TV	3,832,040	\$27,684.07	\$40,675.00	\$34,179.54
12525	KMSS-TV	1,068,120	\$7,716.49	\$13,550.00	\$10,633.25
43095	KMTP-TV	7,618,062	\$55,035.69	\$54,000.00	\$54,517.85
35189	KMTR	589,948	\$4,262.00	\$4,450.00	\$4,356.00
35190	KMTV-TV	1,346,474	\$9,727.43	\$13,550.00	\$11,638.71
77063	KMTW	761,521	\$5,501.51	\$13,550.00	\$9,525.75
35200	KMVT	184,647	\$1,333.96	\$4,450.00	\$2,891.98
32958	KMVU-DT	308,150	\$2,226.19	\$4,450.00	\$3,338.09

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Population	Pop. Based Fee	Historical Fee	Blended Fee
86534	KMYA-DT	200,764	\$1,450.39	\$13,550.00	\$7,500.20
51518	KMYS	2,273,888	\$16,427.41	\$27,150.00	\$21,788.70
54420	KMYT-TV	1,314,238	\$9,494.54	\$13,550.00	\$11,522.27
35822	KMYU	133,563	\$964.91	\$27,150.00	\$14,057.45
993	KNAT-TV	3,126,660	\$22,588.15	\$13,550.00	\$18,069.07
24749	KNAZ-TV	332,321	\$2,400.81	\$40,675.00	\$21,537.90
47906	KNBC	17,859,647	\$129,024.68	\$54,000.00	\$91,512.34
81464	KNBN	145,493	\$1,051.10	\$4,450.00	\$2,750.55
9754	KNCT	2,247,670	\$16,238.00	\$13,550.00	\$14,894.00
82611	KNDB	118,154	\$853.59	\$4,450.00	\$2,651.79
82615	KNDM	72,216	\$521.72	\$1,625.00	\$1,073.36
12395	KNDO	314,875	\$2,274.77	\$4,450.00	\$3,362.39
12427	KNDU	475,612	\$3,436.00	\$1,625.00	\$2,530.50
17683	KNEP	101,389	\$732.47	\$1,625.00	\$1,178.74
48003	KNHL	277,777	\$2,006.76	\$4,450.00	\$3,228.38
125710	KNIC-DT	2,398,296	\$17,326.18	\$27,150.00	\$22,238.09
59363	KNIN-TV	709,494	\$5,125.65	\$4,450.00	\$4,787.82
48525	KNLC	2,944,530	\$21,272.37	\$40,675.00	\$30,973.69
48521	KNLJ	668,842	\$4,831.96	\$4,450.00	\$4,640.98
84215	KNMD-TV	3,089,316	\$22,318.36	\$13,550.00	\$17,934.18
55528	KNME-TV	1,973,522	\$14,257.45	\$13,550.00	\$13,903.73
47707	KNMT	3,011,723	\$21,757.80	\$40,675.00	\$31,216.40
48975	KNOE-TV	733,097	\$5,296.16	\$4,450.00	\$4,873.08
49273	KNOP-TV	87,904	\$635.05	\$4,450.00	\$2,542.53
10228	KNPB	618,456	\$4,467.95	\$4,450.00	\$4,458.98
55362	KNRR	25,957	\$187.52	\$1,625.00	\$906.26
35277	KNSD	3,541,824	\$25,587.44	\$27,150.00	\$26,368.72
58608	KNSO	2,092,512	\$15,117.08	\$13,550.00	\$14,333.54
35280	KNTV	8,022,662	\$57,958.67	\$54,000.00	\$55,979.34
144	KNVA	2,412,222	\$17,426.78	\$27,150.00	\$22,288.39
33745	KNVN	495,403	\$3,578.97	\$4,450.00	\$4,014.49
69692	KNVO	1,241,165	\$8,966.63	\$13,550.00	\$11,258.32
29557	KNWA-TV	815,678	\$5,892.76	\$1,625.00	\$3,758.88
16950	KNXT	2,208,214	\$15,952.95	\$13,550.00	\$14,751.48
59440	KNXV-TV	4,183,943	\$30,226.35	\$40,675.00	\$35,450.67
59014	KOAA-TV	1,391,946	\$10,055.93	\$13,550.00	\$11,802.97
50588	KOAB-TV	220,912	\$1,595.95	\$4,450.00	\$3,022.98
50590	KOAC-TV	1,971,124	\$14,240.13	\$4,450.00	\$9,345.06
58552	KOAM-TV	595,307	\$4,300.72	\$4,450.00	\$4,375.36
53928	KOAT-TV	1,153,633	\$8,334.27	\$27,150.00	\$17,742.14
35313	KOB	1,152,841	\$8,328.55	\$27,150.00	\$17,739.27

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Population	Pop. Based Fee	Historical Fee	Blended Fee
35321	KOBF	201,911	\$1,458.68	\$1,625.00	\$1,541.84
8260	KOBI	571,963	\$4,132.07	\$4,450.00	\$4,291.04
62272	KOBR	211,709	\$1,529.46	\$1,625.00	\$1,577.23
50170	KOCB	1,629,783	\$11,774.15	\$27,150.00	\$19,462.08
4328	KOCE-TV	17,776,610	\$128,424.79	\$54,000.00	\$91,212.40
84225	KOCM	1,472,744	\$10,639.64	\$27,150.00	\$18,894.82
12508	KOCO-TV	1,716,569	\$12,401.13	\$27,150.00	\$19,775.56
83181	KOCW	83,807	\$605.45	\$1,625.00	\$1,115.23
18283	KODE-TV	607,048	\$4,385.54	\$4,450.00	\$4,417.77
66195	KOED-TV	1,543,235	\$11,148.90	\$13,550.00	\$12,349.45
50198	KOET	700,132	\$5,058.01	\$13,550.00	\$9,304.01
51189	KOFY-TV	5,097,701	\$36,827.67	\$54,000.00	\$45,413.84
34859	KOGG	190,829	\$1,378.62	\$1,625.00	\$1,501.81
166534	KOHD	201,310	\$1,454.34	\$4,450.00	\$2,952.17
35380	KOIN	2,983,136	\$21,551.28	\$40,675.00	\$31,113.14
35388	KOKH-TV	1,627,116	\$11,754.89	\$27,150.00	\$19,452.44
11910	KOKI-TV	1,366,220	\$9,870.08	\$13,550.00	\$11,710.04
48663	KOLD-TV	988,704	\$7,142.76	\$13,550.00	\$10,346.38
7890	KOLN	1,225,400	\$8,852.74	\$4,450.00	\$6,651.37
63331	KOLO-TV	959,178	\$6,929.46	\$4,450.00	\$5,689.73
28496	KOLR	1,076,144	\$7,774.46	\$13,550.00	\$10,662.23
21656	KOMO-TV	4,123,984	\$29,793.18	\$40,675.00	\$35,234.09
65583	KOMU-TV	565,500	\$4,085.38	\$4,450.00	\$4,267.69
35396	KONG	4,006,008	\$28,940.88	\$40,675.00	\$34,807.94
60675	KOOD	154,942	\$1,119.36	\$13,550.00	\$7,334.68
50589	KOPB-TV	3,183,809	\$23,001.01	\$40,675.00	\$31,838.01
2566	KOPX-TV	1,513,730	\$10,935.74	\$27,150.00	\$19,042.87
64877	KORO	560,983	\$4,052.75	\$4,450.00	\$4,251.37
6865	KOSA-TV	340,978	\$2,463.35	\$4,450.00	\$3,456.68
34347	KOTA-TV	174,876	\$1,263.37	\$4,450.00	\$2,856.68
8284	KOTI	298,175	\$2,154.13	\$1,625.00	\$1,889.56
35434	KOTV-DT	49,496	\$357.58	\$13,550.00	\$6,953.79
56550	KOVR	10,759,811	\$77,732.85	\$40,675.00	\$59,203.92
51101	KOZJ	443,824	\$3,206.35	\$4,450.00	\$3,828.17
51102	KOZK	878,058	\$6,343.42	\$13,550.00	\$9,946.71
3659	KOZL-TV	992,495	\$7,170.15	\$13,550.00	\$10,360.08
35455	KPAX-TV	206,895	\$1,494.69	\$4,450.00	\$2,972.34
67868	KPAZ-TV	4,190,124	\$30,271.00	\$40,675.00	\$35,473.00
6124	KPBS	3,659,165	\$26,435.16	\$27,150.00	\$26,792.58
50044	KPBT-TV	316,720	\$2,288.10	\$4,450.00	\$3,369.05
77452	KPCB-DT	44,703	\$322.95	\$4,450.00	\$2,386.48

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35460	KPDX	2,970,703	\$21,461.45	\$40,675.00	\$31,068.23
12524	KPEJ-TV	368,212	\$2,660.10	\$4,450.00	\$3,555.05
41223	KPHO-TV	4,195,073	\$30,306.76	\$40,675.00	\$35,490.88
61551	KPIC	53,109	\$383.68	\$1,625.00	\$1,004.34
86205	KPIF	255,766	\$1,847.75	\$4,450.00	\$3,148.87
25452	KPIX-TV	8,340,753	\$60,256.68	\$54,000.00	\$57,128.34
58912	KPJK	7,672,366	\$55,428.00	\$54,000.00	\$54,714.00
166510	KPJR-TV	3,526,600	\$25,477.46	\$40,675.00	\$33,076.23
13994	KPLC	1,406,085	\$10,158.08	\$4,450.00	\$7,304.04
41964	KPLO-TV	55,827	\$403.31	\$1,625.00	\$1,014.16
35417	KPLR-TV	2,968,619	\$21,446.40	\$40,675.00	\$31,060.70
12144	KPMR	1,731,370	\$12,508.06	\$4,450.00	\$8,479.03
47973	KPNE-TV	106,517	\$769.52	\$4,450.00	\$2,609.76
35486	KPNX	4,216,950	\$30,464.80	\$40,675.00	\$35,569.90
77512	KPNZ	2,394,311	\$17,297.39	\$27,150.00	\$22,223.69
73998	KPOB-TV	144,525	\$1,044.10	\$1,625.00	\$1,334.55
26655	KPPX-TV	4,186,998	\$30,248.42	\$40,675.00	\$35,461.71
53117	KPRC-TV	6,099,422	\$44,064.48	\$54,000.00	\$49,032.24
48660	KPRY-TV	42,521	\$307.19	\$1,625.00	\$966.09
61071	KPSD-TV	33,728	\$243.66	\$4,450.00	\$2,346.83
53544	KPTB-DT	336,622	\$2,431.88	\$4,450.00	\$3,440.94
81445	KPTF-DT	98,354	\$710.55	\$4,450.00	\$2,580.27
77451	KPTH	583,937	\$4,218.58	\$4,450.00	\$4,334.29
51491	KPTM	1,388,670	\$10,032.26	\$13,550.00	\$11,791.13
33345	KPTS	873,526	\$6,310.68	\$13,550.00	\$9,930.34
50633	KPTV	2,998,460	\$21,661.98	\$40,675.00	\$31,168.49
82575	KPTW	94,216	\$680.65	\$4,450.00	\$2,565.33
1270	KPVI-DT	271,379	\$1,960.54	\$4,450.00	\$3,205.27
58835	KPXB-TV	6,062,472	\$43,797.53	\$54,000.00	\$48,898.77
68695	KPXC-TV	3,399,664	\$24,560.43	\$40,675.00	\$32,617.71
68834	KPXD-TV	6,603,994	\$47,709.69	\$54,000.00	\$50,854.84
33337	KPXE-TV	2,437,178	\$17,607.07	\$27,150.00	\$22,378.54
5801	KPXG-TV	3,026,219	\$21,862.52	\$40,675.00	\$31,268.76
81507	KPXJ	1,026,423	\$7,415.26	\$13,550.00	\$10,482.63
61173	KPXL-TV	2,257,007	\$16,305.45	\$27,150.00	\$21,727.73
35907	KPXM-TV	3,507,312	\$25,338.12	\$40,675.00	\$33,006.56
58978	KPXN-TV	17,058,741	\$123,238.64	\$54,000.00	\$88,619.32
77483	KPXO-TV	959,493	\$6,931.73	\$13,550.00	\$10,240.87
21156	KPXR-TV	828,915	\$5,988.39	\$13,550.00	\$9,769.19
10242	KQCA	9,931,378	\$71,747.94	\$40,675.00	\$56,211.47
41430	KQCD-TV	35,623	\$257.35	\$1,625.00	\$941.18

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Population	Pop. Based Fee	Historical Fee	Blended Fee
18287	KQCK	3,220,160	\$23,263.62	\$40,675.00	\$31,969.31
78322	KQCW-DT	1,128,198	\$8,150.52	\$13,550.00	\$10,850.26
35525	KQDS-TV	305,747	\$2,208.83	\$4,450.00	\$3,329.41
35500	KQED	8,195,318	\$59,206.00	\$54,000.00	\$56,603.00
35663	KQEH	7,967,820	\$57,562.47	\$54,000.00	\$55,781.24
8214	KQET	2,981,022	\$21,536.00	\$4,450.00	\$12,993.00
5471	KQIN	610,213	\$4,408.40	\$4,450.00	\$4,429.20
17686	KQME	188,783	\$1,363.84	\$1,625.00	\$1,494.42
61063	KQSD-TV	46,368	\$334.98	\$4,450.00	\$2,392.49
8378	KQSL	371,769	\$2,685.80	\$54,000.00	\$28,342.90
20427	KQTV	1,494,987	\$10,800.34	\$4,450.00	\$7,625.17
78921	KQUP	738,542	\$5,335.50	\$13,550.00	\$9,442.75
306	KRBC-TV	229,395	\$1,657.23	\$4,450.00	\$3,053.62
166319	KRBK	983,888	\$7,107.97	\$13,550.00	\$10,328.98
22161	KRCA	17,791,505	\$128,532.40	\$54,000.00	\$91,266.20
57945	KRCB	5,320,049	\$38,434.00	\$54,000.00	\$46,217.00
41110	KRCG	684,989	\$4,948.61	\$4,450.00	\$4,699.31
8291	KRCR-TV	485,749	\$3,509.23	\$4,450.00	\$3,979.62
10192	KRCW-TV	2,966,577	\$21,431.65	\$40,675.00	\$31,053.32
49134	KRDK-TV	349,941	\$2,528.10	\$4,450.00	\$3,489.05
52579	KRDO-TV	2,622,603	\$18,946.65	\$13,550.00	\$16,248.33
70578	KREG-TV	149,306	\$1,078.64	\$1,625.00	\$1,351.82
34868	KREM	817,619	\$5,906.78	\$13,550.00	\$9,728.39
51493	KREN-TV	810,039	\$5,852.02	\$4,450.00	\$5,151.01
70596	KREX-TV	145,700	\$1,052.59	\$4,450.00	\$2,751.30
70579	KREY-TV	74,963	\$541.56	\$1,625.00	\$1,083.28
48589	KREZ-TV	148,079	\$1,069.78	\$1,625.00	\$1,347.39
43328	KRGV-TV	1,247,057	\$9,009.20	\$13,550.00	\$11,279.60
82698	KRII	133,840	\$966.91	\$1,625.00	\$1,295.95
29114	KRIN	990,839	\$7,158.19	\$13,550.00	\$10,354.09
25559	KRIS-TV	561,825	\$4,058.83	\$4,450.00	\$4,254.42
22204	KRIV	6,078,936	\$43,916.48	\$54,000.00	\$48,958.24
14040	KRMA-TV	3,769,257	\$27,230.50	\$40,675.00	\$33,952.75
14042	KRMJ	187,936	\$1,357.72	\$4,450.00	\$2,903.86
20476	KRMT	3,063,342	\$22,130.72	\$40,675.00	\$31,402.86
84224	KRMU	2,054,304	\$14,841.05	\$13,550.00	\$14,195.53
20373	KRMZ	160,871	\$1,162.19	\$40,675.00	\$20,918.60
47971	KRNE-TV	172,051	\$1,242.96	\$40,675.00	\$20,958.98
60307	KRNV-DT	981,687	\$7,092.07	\$4,450.00	\$5,771.03
65526	KRON-TV	8,050,508	\$58,159.84	\$54,000.00	\$56,079.92
53539	KRPV-DT	2,034,973	\$14,701.40	\$13,550.00	\$14,125.70

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48575	KRQE	1,158,673	\$8,370.68	\$27,150.00	\$17,760.34
57431	KRSU-TV	1,038,651	\$7,503.60	\$13,550.00	\$10,526.80
82613	KRTN-TV	96,062	\$693.99	\$1,625.00	\$1,159.49
35567	KRTV	92,687	\$669.61	\$4,450.00	\$2,559.80
84157	KRWB-TV	111,538	\$805.79	\$1,625.00	\$1,215.40
35585	KRWF	85,596	\$618.38	\$1,625.00	\$1,121.69
55516	KRWG-TV	936,018	\$6,762.14	\$13,550.00	\$10,156.07
48360	KRXI-TV	569,533	\$4,114.52	\$4,450.00	\$4,282.26
307	KSAN-TV	135,063	\$975.74	\$1,625.00	\$1,300.37
11911	KSAS-TV	752,513	\$5,436.43	\$13,550.00	\$9,493.22
53118	KSAT-TV	2,530,706	\$18,282.75	\$27,150.00	\$22,716.38
35584	KSAX	359,400	\$2,596.44	\$1,625.00	\$2,110.72
35587	KSAZ-TV	4,207,660	\$30,397.69	\$40,675.00	\$35,536.34
38214	KSBI	1,577,231	\$11,394.50	\$27,150.00	\$19,272.25
19653	KSBW	5,083,461	\$36,724.80	\$4,450.00	\$20,587.40
19654	KSBY	535,029	\$3,865.25	\$4,450.00	\$4,157.62
82910	KSCC	502,915	\$3,633.24	\$4,450.00	\$4,041.62
10202	KSCE	1,056,574	\$7,633.08	\$13,550.00	\$10,591.54
35608	KSCI	17,447,903	\$126,050.09	\$54,000.00	\$90,025.04
72348	KSCW-DT	915,691	\$6,615.29	\$13,550.00	\$10,082.64
46981	KSDK	2,986,764	\$21,577.49	\$40,675.00	\$31,126.24
35594	KSEE	1,749,448	\$12,638.66	\$13,550.00	\$13,094.33
48658	KSFY-TV	670,536	\$4,844.20	\$4,450.00	\$4,647.10
17680	KSGW-TV	62,178	\$449.20	\$1,625.00	\$1,037.10
59444	KSHB-TV	2,361,771	\$17,062.31	\$27,150.00	\$22,106.15
73706	KSHV-TV	937,203	\$6,770.70	\$13,550.00	\$10,160.35
29096	KSIN-TV	353,985	\$2,557.32	\$4,450.00	\$3,503.66
35606	KSKN	731,818	\$5,286.92	\$13,550.00	\$9,418.46
70482	KSLA	1,009,108	\$7,290.17	\$13,550.00	\$10,420.08
6359	KSL-TV	2,390,708	\$17,271.36	\$27,150.00	\$22,210.68
71558	KSMN	334,655	\$2,417.67	\$4,450.00	\$3,433.84
33336	KSMO-TV	2,401,134	\$17,346.68	\$27,150.00	\$22,248.34
28510	KSMQ-TV	538,233	\$3,888.39	\$4,450.00	\$4,169.20
35611	KSMS-TV	1,251,045	\$9,038.01	\$4,450.00	\$6,744.01
21161	KSNB-TV	658,560	\$4,757.68	\$4,450.00	\$4,603.84
72359	KSNC	174,135	\$1,258.02	\$1,625.00	\$1,441.51
67766	KSNF	500,881	\$3,618.55	\$4,450.00	\$4,034.27
72361	KSNG	145,058	\$1,047.95	\$1,625.00	\$1,336.48
72362	KSNK	48,715	\$351.94	\$1,625.00	\$988.47
67335	KSNT	622,818	\$4,499.47	\$4,450.00	\$4,474.73
10179	KSNV	33,709	\$243.53	\$27,150.00	\$13,696.76

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72358	KSNW	789,136	\$5,701.01	\$13,550.00	\$9,625.50
61956	KSPS-TV	820,002	\$5,924.00	\$13,550.00	\$9,737.00
52953	KSPX-TV	6,745,180	\$48,729.67	\$40,675.00	\$44,702.33
166546	KSQA	382,328	\$2,762.08	\$4,450.00	\$3,606.04
53313	KSRE	86,434	\$624.43	\$4,450.00	\$2,537.22
35843	KSTC-TV	3,796,912	\$27,430.29	\$40,675.00	\$34,052.65
63182	KSTF	51,317	\$370.73	\$1,625.00	\$997.87
28010	KSTP-TV	3,788,898	\$27,372.40	\$40,675.00	\$34,023.70
60534	KSTR-DT	6,617,736	\$47,808.97	\$54,000.00	\$50,904.48
64987	KSTS	7,645,340	\$55,232.76	\$54,000.00	\$54,616.38
22215	KSTU	2,384,996	\$17,230.09	\$27,150.00	\$22,190.05
23428	KSTW	4,265,956	\$30,818.84	\$40,675.00	\$35,746.92
5243	KSVI	175,390	\$1,267.08	\$4,450.00	\$2,858.54
58827	KSWB-TV	3,787,157	\$27,359.82	\$27,150.00	\$27,254.91
60683	KSWK	120,538	\$870.81	\$13,550.00	\$7,210.41
35645	KSWO-TV	483,132	\$3,490.32	\$4,450.00	\$3,970.16
33639	KSWT	396,278	\$2,862.86	\$4,450.00	\$3,656.43
61350	KSYS	519,076	\$3,750.00	\$4,450.00	\$4,100.00
59988	KTAB-TV	270,967	\$1,957.57	\$4,450.00	\$3,203.78
999	KTAJ-TV	5,572,499	\$40,257.79	\$4,450.00	\$22,353.89
35648	KTAL-TV	1,110,819	\$8,024.97	\$13,550.00	\$10,787.48
12930	KTAS	471,882	\$3,409.05	\$4,450.00	\$3,929.52
81458	KTAZ	4,176,236	\$30,170.67	\$40,675.00	\$35,422.83
35649	KTBC	3,242,215	\$23,422.96	\$27,150.00	\$25,286.48
67884	KTBN-TV	17,965,242	\$129,787.54	\$54,000.00	\$91,893.77
67999	KTBO-TV	1,585,190	\$11,452.00	\$27,150.00	\$19,301.00
35652	KTBS-TV	1,163,228	\$8,403.59	\$13,550.00	\$10,976.79
28324	KTBU	6,076,521	\$43,899.03	\$54,000.00	\$48,949.51
67950	KTBW-TV	4,202,028	\$30,357.00	\$40,675.00	\$35,516.00
35655	KTBY	348,080	\$2,514.66	\$4,450.00	\$3,482.33
68594	KTCA-TV	3,818,455	\$27,585.93	\$40,675.00	\$34,130.47
68597	KTCI-TV	3,731,184	\$26,955.45	\$40,675.00	\$33,815.23
35187	KTCW	100,392	\$725.27	\$4,450.00	\$2,587.63
36916	KTDO	1,015,338	\$7,335.18	\$13,550.00	\$10,442.59
2769	KTEJ	433,592	\$3,132.43	\$4,450.00	\$3,791.21
83707	KTEL-TV	53,423	\$385.95	\$1,625.00	\$1,005.47
35666	KTEN	566,422	\$4,092.04	\$4,450.00	\$4,271.02
24514	KTFD-TV	3,265,713	\$23,592.72	\$40,675.00	\$32,133.86
35512	KTFF-DT	2,162,454	\$15,622.37	\$13,550.00	\$14,586.18
20871	KTFK-DT	6,969,307	\$50,348.85	\$40,675.00	\$45,511.92
68753	KTFN	1,015,088	\$7,333.37	\$13,550.00	\$10,441.69

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35084	KTFQ-TV	1,136,300	\$8,209.05	\$27,150.00	\$17,679.53
29232	KTGM	159,358	\$1,151.26	\$4,450.00	\$2,800.63
2787	KTHV	1,284,362	\$9,278.71	\$13,550.00	\$11,414.35
29100	KTIN	322,622	\$2,330.74	\$13,550.00	\$7,940.37
66170	KTIV	688,477	\$4,973.81	\$4,450.00	\$4,711.91
49397	KTKA-TV	567,958	\$4,103.14	\$4,450.00	\$4,276.57
35670	KTLA	17,994,407	\$129,998.24	\$54,000.00	\$91,999.12
62354	KTLM	373,084	\$2,695.30	\$13,550.00	\$8,122.65
49153	KTLN-TV	5,209,087	\$37,632.37	\$54,000.00	\$45,816.18
64984	KTMD	6,074,240	\$43,882.55	\$54,000.00	\$48,941.28
14675	KTMF	187,251	\$1,352.77	\$4,450.00	\$2,901.39
10177	KTMW	2,261,671	\$16,339.15	\$27,150.00	\$21,744.57
21533	KTNC-TV	8,048,427	\$58,144.81	\$54,000.00	\$56,072.40
47996	KTNE-TV	224,919	\$1,624.90	\$40,675.00	\$21,149.95
60519	KTNL-TV	8,642	\$62.43	\$4,450.00	\$2,256.22
74100	KTNV-TV	2,094,506	\$15,131.48	\$27,150.00	\$21,140.74
71023	KTNW	382,507	\$2,763.37	\$4,450.00	\$3,606.69
8651	KTOO-TV	31,283	\$226.00	\$4,450.00	\$2,338.00
7078	KTPX-TV	1,066,196	\$7,702.59	\$13,550.00	\$10,626.30
68541	KTRE	441,879	\$3,192.30	\$1,625.00	\$2,408.65
35675	KTRK-TV	6,114,259	\$44,171.66	\$54,000.00	\$49,085.83
28230	KTRV-TV	714,833	\$5,164.22	\$4,450.00	\$4,807.11
69170	KTSC	3,166,062	\$22,872.80	\$13,550.00	\$18,211.40
61066	KTSD-TV	97,487	\$704.28	\$4,450.00	\$2,577.14
37511	KTSF	7,921,124	\$57,225.12	\$54,000.00	\$55,612.56
67760	KTSM-TV	1,015,348	\$7,335.25	\$13,550.00	\$10,442.62
35678	KTTC	815,213	\$5,889.40	\$4,450.00	\$5,169.70
28501	KTTM	76,133	\$550.01	\$1,625.00	\$1,087.51
11908	KTTU	1,324,801	\$9,570.85	\$13,550.00	\$11,560.43
22208	KTTV	17,952,596	\$129,696.18	\$54,000.00	\$91,848.09
28521	KTTW	329,557	\$2,380.84	\$4,450.00	\$3,415.42
65355	KTTZ-TV	394,082	\$2,846.99	\$4,450.00	\$3,648.50
35685	KTUL	1,416,959	\$10,236.63	\$13,550.00	\$11,893.32
10173	KTUU-TV	380,240	\$2,746.99	\$4,450.00	\$3,598.50
77480	KTUZ-TV	1,668,531	\$12,054.08	\$27,150.00	\$19,602.04
49632	KTVA	342,517	\$2,474.47	\$4,450.00	\$3,462.23
34858	KTVB	719,145	\$5,195.37	\$4,450.00	\$4,822.68
31437	KTVC	137,239	\$991.47	\$4,450.00	\$2,720.73
31437	KTVC	137,313	\$992.00	\$4,450.00	\$2,721.00
68581	KTVD	3,845,148	\$27,778.77	\$40,675.00	\$34,226.88
35692	KTVE	641,139	\$4,631.82	\$4,450.00	\$4,540.91

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49621	KTVF	68,847	\$497.38	\$4,450.00	\$2,473.69
5290	KTVH-DT	228,832	\$1,653.17	\$4,450.00	\$3,051.58
35693	KTVI	2,979,889	\$21,527.82	\$40,675.00	\$31,101.41
40993	KTVK	4,184,825	\$30,232.72	\$40,675.00	\$35,453.86
22570	KTVL	415,327	\$3,000.48	\$4,450.00	\$3,725.24
18066	KTVM-TV	277,657	\$2,005.90	\$1,625.00	\$1,815.45
59139	KTVN	955,300	\$6,901.44	\$4,450.00	\$5,675.72
21251	KTVO	148,780	\$1,074.84	\$4,450.00	\$2,762.42
35694	KTVQ	179,797	\$1,298.92	\$4,450.00	\$2,874.46
50592	KTVR	272,386	\$1,967.82	\$40,675.00	\$21,321.41
23422	KTVT	6,912,366	\$49,937.48	\$54,000.00	\$51,968.74
35703	KTVU	7,913,996	\$57,173.63	\$54,000.00	\$55,586.81
35705	KTVW-DT	4,173,111	\$30,148.09	\$40,675.00	\$35,411.55
68889	KTVX	2,381,728	\$17,206.48	\$27,150.00	\$22,178.24
55907	KTVZ	201,828	\$1,458.08	\$4,450.00	\$2,954.04
18286	KTWO-TV	80,426	\$581.03	\$4,450.00	\$2,515.51
70938	KTWU	1,717,640	\$12,408.87	\$4,450.00	\$8,429.43
51517	KTXA	6,876,811	\$49,680.62	\$54,000.00	\$51,840.31
42359	KTXD-TV	6,546,692	\$47,295.72	\$54,000.00	\$50,647.86
51569	KTXH	6,092,710	\$44,015.99	\$54,000.00	\$49,007.99
10205	KTXL	7,355,088	\$53,135.87	\$40,675.00	\$46,905.43
308	KTXS-TV	247,603	\$1,788.78	\$4,450.00	\$3,119.39
69315	KUAC-TV	112,559	\$813.17	\$4,450.00	\$2,631.58
51233	KUAM-TV	159,358	\$1,151.26	\$4,450.00	\$2,800.63
2722	KUAS-TV	1,036,328	\$7,486.82	\$13,550.00	\$10,518.41
2731	KUAT-TV	1,526,550	\$11,028.36	\$13,550.00	\$12,289.18
60520	KUBD	14,858	\$107.34	\$4,450.00	\$2,278.67
70492	KUBE-TV	6,062,183	\$43,795.45	\$54,000.00	\$48,897.72
1136	KUCW	2,388,146	\$17,252.85	\$27,150.00	\$22,201.42
69396	KUED	2,474,281	\$17,875.12	\$27,150.00	\$22,512.56
69582	KUEN	2,447,809	\$17,683.87	\$27,150.00	\$22,416.94
82576	KUES	117,438	\$848.41	\$27,150.00	\$13,999.21
82585	KUEW	218,681	\$1,579.83	\$27,150.00	\$14,364.92
66611	KUFM-TV	201,522	\$1,455.87	\$4,450.00	\$2,952.93
169028	KUGF-TV	100,464	\$725.79	\$4,450.00	\$2,587.89
68717	KUHM-TV	168,678	\$1,218.59	\$4,450.00	\$2,834.30
69269	KUHT	6,314,732	\$45,619.95	\$54,000.00	\$49,809.98
62382	KUID-TV	474,381	\$3,427.10	\$13,550.00	\$8,488.55
169027	KUKL-TV	138,347	\$999.47	\$4,450.00	\$2,724.74
35724	KULR-TV	177,242	\$1,280.46	\$4,450.00	\$2,865.23
41429	KUMV-TV	41,607	\$300.58	\$1,625.00	\$962.79

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Population	Pop. Based Fee	Historical Fee	Blended Fee
81447	KUNP	130,559	\$943.21	\$40,675.00	\$20,809.10
4624	KUNS-TV	4,023,436	\$29,066.79	\$40,675.00	\$34,870.89
86532	KUOK	28,974	\$209.32	\$27,150.00	\$13,679.66
66589	KUON-TV	1,389,099	\$10,035.36	\$4,450.00	\$7,242.68
86263	KUPB	318,914	\$2,303.95	\$4,450.00	\$3,376.98
65535	KUPK	149,642	\$1,081.07	\$1,625.00	\$1,353.03
27431	KUPT	87,602	\$632.87	\$1,625.00	\$1,128.93
89714	KUPU	997,704	\$7,207.78	\$13,550.00	\$10,378.89
57884	KUPX-TV	2,374,672	\$17,155.51	\$27,150.00	\$22,152.75
23074	KUSA	3,803,461	\$27,477.61	\$40,675.00	\$34,076.30
61072	KUSD-TV	474,322	\$3,426.68	\$4,450.00	\$3,938.34
10238	KUSI-TV	3,572,818	\$25,811.36	\$27,150.00	\$26,480.68
43567	KUSM-TV	129,706	\$937.04	\$4,450.00	\$2,693.52
69694	KUTF	1,297,287	\$9,372.08	\$27,150.00	\$18,261.04
81451	KUTH-DT	2,219,788	\$16,036.57	\$27,150.00	\$21,593.28
68886	KUTP	4,191,015	\$30,277.44	\$40,675.00	\$35,476.22
35823	KUTV	2,388,211	\$17,253.32	\$27,150.00	\$22,201.66
63927	KUVE-DT	1,264,962	\$9,138.55	\$13,550.00	\$11,344.28
7700	KUVI-DT	1,006,905	\$7,274.25	\$4,450.00	\$5,862.13
35841	KUVN-DT	6,682,825	\$48,279.19	\$54,000.00	\$51,139.60
58609	KUVS-DT	4,043,413	\$29,211.11	\$40,675.00	\$34,943.05
49766	KVAL-TV	1,016,673	\$7,344.82	\$4,450.00	\$5,897.41
32621	KVAW	76,153	\$550.16	\$27,150.00	\$13,850.08
58795	KVCR-DT	17,193,003	\$124,208.60	\$54,000.00	\$89,104.30
35846	KVCT	288,221	\$2,082.21	\$4,450.00	\$3,266.11
10195	KVCW	33,709	\$243.53	\$27,150.00	\$13,696.76
64969	KVDA	2,400,582	\$17,342.69	\$27,150.00	\$22,246.35
19783	KVEA	17,925,427	\$129,499.90	\$54,000.00	\$91,749.95
12523	KVEO-TV	1,244,504	\$8,990.76	\$13,550.00	\$11,270.38
2495	KVEW	476,720	\$3,444.00	\$1,625.00	\$2,534.50
35852	KVHP	743,167	\$5,368.91	\$4,450.00	\$4,909.46
49832	KVIA-TV	1,015,350	\$7,335.26	\$13,550.00	\$10,442.63
35855	KVIE	10,772,354	\$77,823.46	\$40,675.00	\$59,249.23
35855	KVIE	10,772,290	\$77,823.00	\$40,675.00	\$59,249.00
40450	KVIH-TV	91,912	\$664.01	\$1,625.00	\$1,144.50
40446	KVII-TV	379,042	\$2,738.34	\$4,450.00	\$3,594.17
61961	KVLY-TV	347,517	\$2,510.59	\$4,450.00	\$3,480.30
16729	KVMD	6,145,526	\$44,397.55	\$54,000.00	\$49,198.77
83825	KVME-TV	26,711	\$192.97	\$54,000.00	\$27,096.49
25735	KVOA	1,317,956	\$9,521.40	\$13,550.00	\$11,535.70
35862	KVOS-TV	2,019,168	\$14,587.21	\$40,675.00	\$27,631.11

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Population	Pop. Based Fee	Historical Fee	Blended Fee
69733	KVPT	1,785,875	\$12,901.82	\$13,550.00	\$13,225.91
55372	KVRR	356,645	\$2,576.54	\$4,450.00	\$3,513.27
166331	KVSN-DT	2,711,724	\$19,590.49	\$13,550.00	\$16,570.25
608	KVTH-DT	303,694	\$2,194.00	\$13,550.00	\$7,872.00
2784	KVTJ-DT	1,466,426	\$10,594.00	\$4,450.00	\$7,522.00
607	KVTN-DT	936,276	\$6,764.00	\$13,550.00	\$10,157.00
35867	KVUE	2,661,290	\$19,226.14	\$27,150.00	\$23,188.07
78910	KVUI	248,405	\$1,794.57	\$4,450.00	\$3,122.28
35870	KVVU-TV	2,042,029	\$14,752.37	\$27,150.00	\$20,951.19
36170	KVYE	396,495	\$2,864.43	\$4,450.00	\$3,657.21
42008	KWAB-TV	50,707	\$366.33	\$1,625.00	\$995.66
35095	KWBA-TV	1,129,524	\$8,160.10	\$13,550.00	\$10,855.05
78314	KWBM	699,348	\$5,052.35	\$13,550.00	\$9,301.17
27425	KWBN	953,163	\$6,886.00	\$13,550.00	\$10,218.00
76268	KWBQ	1,148,810	\$8,299.43	\$27,150.00	\$17,724.71
66413	KWCH-DT	883,647	\$6,383.79	\$13,550.00	\$9,966.90
71549	KWCM-TV	252,340	\$1,823.00	\$40,675.00	\$21,249.00
35419	KWDK	4,320,841	\$31,215.35	\$40,675.00	\$35,945.18
42007	KWES-TV	424,862	\$3,069.36	\$4,450.00	\$3,759.68
50194	KWET	214,489	\$1,549.55	\$27,150.00	\$14,349.77
35881	KWEX-DT	2,365,653	\$17,090.35	\$27,150.00	\$22,120.18
35883	KWGN-TV	3,706,495	\$26,777.09	\$40,675.00	\$33,726.04
37099	KWHB	1,104,872	\$7,982.00	\$13,550.00	\$10,766.00
37103	KWHD	98,002	\$708.00	\$13,550.00	\$7,129.00
36846	KWHE	952,886	\$6,884.00	\$13,550.00	\$10,217.00
37105	KWHM	175,045	\$1,264.59	\$1,625.00	\$1,444.79
26231	KWHY-TV	17,343,236	\$125,293.94	\$54,000.00	\$89,646.97
35096	KWKB	1,121,676	\$8,103.40	\$13,550.00	\$10,826.70
162115	KWKS	81,234	\$586.87	\$13,550.00	\$7,068.43
12522	KWKT-TV	1,010,550	\$7,300.59	\$13,550.00	\$10,425.29
21162	KWNB-TV	91,093	\$658.09	\$1,625.00	\$1,141.54
67347	KWOG	553,938	\$4,001.85	\$13,550.00	\$8,775.93
56852	KWPX-TV	4,220,008	\$30,486.89	\$40,675.00	\$35,580.95
6885	KWQC-TV	1,080,156	\$7,803.45	\$4,450.00	\$6,126.72
29121	KWSD	280,675	\$2,027.70	\$4,450.00	\$3,238.85
53318	KWSE	68,313	\$493.52	\$4,450.00	\$2,471.76
71024	KWSU-TV	767,080	\$5,541.67	\$13,550.00	\$9,545.83
25382	KWTV-DT	1,628,106	\$11,762.04	\$27,150.00	\$19,456.02
35903	KWTX-TV	2,071,023	\$14,961.83	\$13,550.00	\$14,255.92
593	KWWL	1,171,751	\$8,465.16	\$13,550.00	\$11,007.58
84410	KWWT	293,291	\$2,118.84	\$4,450.00	\$3,284.42

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14674	KWYB	86,495	\$624.87	\$4,450.00	\$2,537.44
10032	KWYP-DT	253,452	\$1,831.03	\$40,675.00	\$21,253.02
35920	KXAN-TV	2,678,666	\$19,351.67	\$27,150.00	\$23,250.84
49330	KXAS-TV	6,774,295	\$48,940.01	\$54,000.00	\$51,470.00
24287	KXGN-TV	14,217	\$102.71	\$4,450.00	\$2,276.35
35954	KXII	2,323,974	\$16,789.25	\$4,450.00	\$10,619.62
55083	KXLA	17,653,508	\$127,535.46	\$54,000.00	\$90,767.73
35959	KXLF-TV	258,100	\$1,864.61	\$4,450.00	\$3,157.30
53847	KXLN-DT	6,078,071	\$43,910.23	\$54,000.00	\$48,955.11
35906	KXLT-TV	348,025	\$2,514.26	\$4,450.00	\$3,482.13
61978	KXLY-TV	784,334	\$5,666.32	\$13,550.00	\$9,608.16
55684	KXMA-TV	32,005	\$231.22	\$1,625.00	\$928.11
55686	KXMB-TV	142,755	\$1,031.31	\$1,625.00	\$1,328.16
55685	KXMC-TV	97,569	\$704.87	\$4,450.00	\$2,577.44
55683	KXMD-TV	37,962	\$274.25	\$1,625.00	\$949.63
47995	KXNE-TV	313,863	\$2,267.46	\$4,450.00	\$3,358.73
81593	KXNW	602,168	\$4,350.28	\$13,550.00	\$8,950.14
35991	KXRM-TV	1,843,363	\$13,317.13	\$13,550.00	\$13,433.57
1255	KXTF	135,400	\$978.18	\$4,450.00	\$2,714.09
25048	KXTV	10,759,864	\$77,733.23	\$40,675.00	\$59,204.11
35994	KXTX-TV	6,716,749	\$48,524.27	\$54,000.00	\$51,262.14
62293	KXVA	185,478	\$1,339.96	\$4,450.00	\$2,894.98
23277	KXVO	1,333,338	\$9,632.53	\$13,550.00	\$11,591.26
9781	KXXV	1,771,620	\$12,798.84	\$13,550.00	\$13,174.42
31870	KYAZ	6,075,053	\$43,888.42	\$54,000.00	\$48,944.21
21488	KYES-TV	381,413	\$2,755.47	\$4,450.00	\$3,602.73
29086	KYIN	595,590	\$4,302.76	\$4,450.00	\$4,376.38
60384	KYLE-TV	324,032	\$2,340.93	\$1,625.00	\$1,982.96
74449	KYMA-DT	398,681	\$2,880.22	\$4,450.00	\$3,665.11
47974	KYNE-TV	970,932	\$7,014.37	\$13,550.00	\$10,282.19
53820	KYOU-TV	651,334	\$4,705.48	\$4,450.00	\$4,577.74
36003	KYTV	1,041,020	\$7,520.71	\$13,550.00	\$10,535.36
55644	KYTX	901,751	\$6,514.58	\$4,450.00	\$5,482.29
13815	KYUR	379,943	\$2,744.85	\$4,450.00	\$3,597.42
5237	KYUS-TV	12,496	\$90.28	\$1,625.00	\$857.64
33752	KYVE	315,793	\$2,281.41	\$4,450.00	\$3,365.70
55762	KYVV-TV	67,201	\$485.48	\$27,150.00	\$13,817.74
25453	KYW-TV	11,061,941	\$79,915.54	\$54,000.00	\$66,957.77
69531	KZJL	6,007,975	\$43,403.83	\$54,000.00	\$48,701.91
69571	KZJO	4,179,154	\$30,191.75	\$40,675.00	\$35,433.38
61062	KZSD-TV	55,049	\$397.69	\$4,450.00	\$2,423.85

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33079	KZTV	567,635	\$4,100.80	\$4,450.00	\$4,275.40
57292	WAAV-TV	1,530,431	\$11,056.40	\$13,550.00	\$12,303.20
1328	WABC-TV	22,032,680	\$159,172.21	\$54,000.00	\$106,586.11
43203	WABG-TV	393,020	\$2,839.32	\$4,450.00	\$3,644.66
17005	WABI-TV	530,773	\$3,834.50	\$4,450.00	\$4,142.25
16820	WABM	1,703,202	\$12,304.56	\$27,150.00	\$19,727.28
23917	WABW-TV	1,111,402	\$8,029.18	\$4,450.00	\$6,239.59
19199	WACH	1,317,429	\$9,517.59	\$13,550.00	\$11,533.80
189358	WACP	9,415,263	\$68,019.33	\$54,000.00	\$61,009.67
23930	WACS-TV	635,528	\$4,591.29	\$4,450.00	\$4,520.64
60018	WACX	4,091,696	\$29,559.92	\$40,675.00	\$35,117.46
361	WACY-TV	920,090	\$6,647.07	\$13,550.00	\$10,098.53
455	WADL	4,610,514	\$33,308.05	\$40,675.00	\$36,991.53
589	WAFB	1,857,882	\$13,422.03	\$13,550.00	\$13,486.01
591	WAFF	1,197,068	\$8,648.06	\$13,550.00	\$11,099.03
70689	WAGA-TV	6,000,355	\$43,348.78	\$54,000.00	\$48,674.39
48305	WAGM-TV	64,721	\$467.57	\$13,550.00	\$7,008.78
37809	WAGV	1,575,363	\$11,381.00	\$13,550.00	\$12,465.50
706	WAIQ	625,575	\$4,519.39	\$4,450.00	\$4,484.69
701	WAKA	769,765	\$5,561.07	\$4,450.00	\$5,005.53
4143	WALA-TV	1,320,419	\$9,539.19	\$13,550.00	\$11,544.60
70713	WALB	773,899	\$5,590.93	\$4,450.00	\$5,020.47
60536	WAMI-DT	5,406,932	\$39,061.67	\$40,675.00	\$39,868.34
70852	WAND	1,400,271	\$10,116.07	\$13,550.00	\$11,833.04
39270	WANE-TV	1,108,844	\$8,010.70	\$4,450.00	\$6,230.35
52280	WAOE	613,812	\$4,434.40	\$4,450.00	\$4,442.20
64546	WAOW	636,957	\$4,601.61	\$4,450.00	\$4,525.81
52073	WAPA-TV	3,764,742	\$27,197.89	\$4,450.00	\$15,823.94
49712	WAPT	793,621	\$5,733.41	\$13,550.00	\$9,641.71
67792	WAQP	1,992,423	\$14,394.00	\$13,550.00	\$13,972.00
13206	WATC-DT	5,637,032	\$40,724.00	\$54,000.00	\$47,362.00
71082	WATE-TV	1,874,433	\$13,541.60	\$13,550.00	\$13,545.80
22819	WATL	5,882,837	\$42,499.79	\$54,000.00	\$48,249.89
20287	WATM-TV	937,438	\$6,772.40	\$4,450.00	\$5,611.20
11907	WATN-TV	1,787,595	\$12,914.25	\$13,550.00	\$13,232.12
13989	WAVE	1,846,212	\$13,337.72	\$27,150.00	\$20,243.86
71127	WAVY-TV	2,039,358	\$14,733.07	\$27,150.00	\$20,941.54
54938	WAWD	553,676	\$3,999.96	\$13,550.00	\$8,774.98
65247	WAWV-TV	705,549	\$5,097.15	\$4,450.00	\$4,773.57
12793	WAXN-TV	659,816	\$4,766.75	\$40,675.00	\$22,720.88
65696	WBAL-TV	9,596,587	\$69,329.29	\$27,150.00	\$48,239.64

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Population	Pop. Based Fee	Historical Fee	Blended Fee
74417	WBAY-TV	1,225,928	\$8,856.56	\$13,550.00	\$11,203.28
71085	WBBH-TV	2,046,391	\$14,783.88	\$13,550.00	\$14,166.94
65204	WBBJ-TV	662,148	\$4,783.60	\$4,450.00	\$4,616.80
9617	WBBM-TV	9,977,169	\$72,078.75	\$54,000.00	\$63,039.38
9088	WBBZ-TV	1,269,256	\$9,169.57	\$13,550.00	\$11,359.79
70138	WBDT	3,660,544	\$26,445.12	\$13,550.00	\$19,997.56
51349	WBEC-TV	7,378,041	\$53,301.69	\$27,150.00	\$40,225.85
10758	WBFF	8,509,757	\$61,477.62	\$27,150.00	\$44,313.81
12497	WBFS-TV	5,349,613	\$38,647.58	\$40,675.00	\$39,661.29
6568	WBGU-TV	98,032	\$708.22	\$13,550.00	\$7,129.11
81594	WBIF	337,110	\$2,435.41	\$4,450.00	\$3,442.70
84802	WBIH	736,501	\$5,320.75	\$4,450.00	\$4,885.38
717	WBIQ	1,649,593	\$11,917.27	\$27,150.00	\$19,533.63
46984	WBIR-TV	1,978,347	\$14,292.31	\$13,550.00	\$13,921.15
67048	WBKB-TV	136,823	\$988.46	\$4,450.00	\$2,719.23
34167	WBKI	1,983,992	\$14,333.09	\$4,450.00	\$9,391.55
4692	WBKO	963,413	\$6,960.05	\$4,450.00	\$5,705.03
76001	WBKP	55,655	\$402.07	\$1,625.00	\$1,013.54
68427	WBMM	577,653	\$4,173.18	\$4,450.00	\$4,311.59
73692	WBNA	1,699,802	\$12,280.00	\$27,150.00	\$19,715.00
23337	WBNG-TV	1,657,643	\$11,975.42	\$4,450.00	\$8,212.71
71217	WBNS-TV	2,847,721	\$20,572.99	\$27,150.00	\$23,861.49
72958	WBNX-TV	3,642,304	\$26,313.35	\$40,675.00	\$33,494.17
71218	WBOC-TV	783,438	\$5,659.85	\$4,450.00	\$5,054.92
71220	WBOY-TV	711,302	\$5,138.71	\$4,450.00	\$4,794.35
60850	WBPH-TV	12,689,551	\$91,674.00	\$54,000.00	\$72,837.00
7692	WPX-TV	6,732,628	\$48,638.99	\$54,000.00	\$51,319.49
5981	WBRA-TV	1,767,934	\$12,772.21	\$13,550.00	\$13,161.10
71221	WBRC	1,852,997	\$13,386.73	\$27,150.00	\$20,268.37
71225	WBRE-TV	3,553,761	\$25,673.68	\$13,550.00	\$19,611.84
38616	WBRZ-TV	2,223,336	\$16,062.20	\$13,550.00	\$14,806.10
82627	WBSF	987,886	\$7,136.85	\$13,550.00	\$10,343.43
30826	WBTW	4,433,020	\$32,025.77	\$40,675.00	\$36,350.39
66407	WBTW	1,975,457	\$14,271.43	\$4,450.00	\$9,360.72
16363	WBUI	981,884	\$7,093.49	\$13,550.00	\$10,321.75
59281	WBUP	126,472	\$913.68	\$4,450.00	\$2,681.84
60830	WBUY-TV	1,595,921	\$11,529.52	\$13,550.00	\$12,539.76
72971	WBXX-TV	2,142,548	\$15,478.56	\$13,550.00	\$14,514.28
25456	WBZ-TV	7,764,394	\$56,092.85	\$54,000.00	\$55,046.42
63153	WCAU	11,012,279	\$79,556.77	\$54,000.00	\$66,778.38
363	WCAV	949,729	\$6,861.19	\$4,450.00	\$5,655.60

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46728	WCAX-TV	784,748	\$5,669.31	\$13,550.00	\$9,609.65
39659	WCBB	1,005,605	\$7,264.86	\$13,550.00	\$10,407.43
10587	WCBD-TV	1,100,127	\$7,947.72	\$13,550.00	\$10,748.86
12477	WCBI-TV	680,511	\$4,916.26	\$4,450.00	\$4,683.13
9610	WCBS-TV	1,752,130	\$12,658.03	\$54,000.00	\$33,329.02
49157	WCCB	3,542,464	\$25,592.07	\$40,675.00	\$33,133.53
9629	WCCO-TV	3,837,442	\$27,723.10	\$40,675.00	\$34,199.05
14050	WCCT-TV	4,776,733	\$34,508.88	\$27,150.00	\$30,829.44
69544	WCCU	395,106	\$2,854.39	\$1,625.00	\$2,239.70
3001	WCCV-TV	3,431,096	\$24,787.50	\$4,450.00	\$14,618.75
23937	WCES-TV	1,112,710	\$8,038.63	\$4,450.00	\$6,244.31
65666	WCET	3,209,437	\$23,186.16	\$27,150.00	\$25,168.08
46755	WCFE-TV	486,657	\$3,515.79	\$13,550.00	\$8,532.90
71280	WCHS-TV	1,352,824	\$9,773.30	\$13,550.00	\$11,661.65
42124	WCIA	796,609	\$5,755.00	\$13,550.00	\$9,652.50
711	WCIQ	3,575,528	\$25,830.93	\$54,000.00	\$39,915.47
71428	WCIU-TV	9,891,328	\$71,458.60	\$54,000.00	\$62,729.30
9015	WCIV	1,125,558	\$8,131.45	\$13,550.00	\$10,840.72
42116	WCIX	554,002	\$4,002.31	\$1,625.00	\$2,813.66
16993	WCJB-TV	977,492	\$7,061.76	\$4,450.00	\$5,755.88
11125	WCLF	4,221,967	\$30,501.05	\$40,675.00	\$35,588.03
68007	WCLJ-TV	2,258,426	\$16,315.70	\$27,150.00	\$21,732.85
50781	WCMH-TV	2,756,260	\$19,912.24	\$27,150.00	\$23,531.12
9917	WCML	247,281	\$1,786.45	\$4,450.00	\$3,118.22
9908	WCMU-TV	749,228	\$5,412.70	\$13,550.00	\$9,481.35
9922	WCMV	432,549	\$3,124.89	\$4,450.00	\$3,787.45
9913	WCMW	120,817	\$872.83	\$4,450.00	\$2,661.41
32326	WCNC-TV	3,822,849	\$27,617.67	\$40,675.00	\$34,146.34
53734	WCNY-TV	1,400,211	\$10,115.64	\$13,550.00	\$11,832.82
73642	WCOV-TV	862,899	\$6,233.90	\$4,450.00	\$5,341.95
40618	WCPB	512,729	\$3,704.14	\$4,450.00	\$4,077.07
59438	WCPO-TV	3,328,920	\$24,049.35	\$27,150.00	\$25,599.67
10981	WCPX-TV	9,674,477	\$69,891.99	\$54,000.00	\$61,946.00
71297	WCSC-TV	1,028,018	\$7,426.78	\$13,550.00	\$10,488.39
39664	WCSH	1,682,955	\$12,158.29	\$13,550.00	\$12,854.14
69479	WCTE	612,649	\$4,426.00	\$27,150.00	\$15,788.00
18334	WCTI-TV	1,680,664	\$12,141.74	\$13,550.00	\$12,845.87
31590	WCTV	1,049,825	\$7,584.32	\$4,450.00	\$6,017.16
33081	WCTX	7,845,782	\$56,680.82	\$27,150.00	\$41,915.41
65684	WCVB-TV	7,741,540	\$55,927.74	\$54,000.00	\$54,963.87
9987	WCVE-TV	1,623,620	\$11,729.63	\$13,550.00	\$12,639.82

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Population	Pop. Based Fee	Historical Fee	Blended Fee
83304	WCVI-TV	50,662	\$366.00	\$4,450.00	\$2,408.00
34204	WCVN-TV	2,194,988	\$15,857.40	\$27,150.00	\$21,503.70
9989	WCVW	1,503,274	\$10,860.21	\$13,550.00	\$12,205.10
73042	WCWF	1,040,984	\$7,520.45	\$13,550.00	\$10,535.23
35385	WCWG	3,434,637	\$24,813.09	\$27,150.00	\$25,981.54
29712	WCWJ	1,582,959	\$11,435.88	\$27,150.00	\$19,292.94
73264	WCWN	1,698,469	\$12,270.37	\$13,550.00	\$12,910.18
2455	WCYB-TV	3,032,475	\$21,907.72	\$13,550.00	\$17,728.86
11291	WDAF-TV	2,539,581	\$18,346.87	\$27,150.00	\$22,748.44
21250	WDAM-TV	512,594	\$3,703.17	\$4,450.00	\$4,076.58
22129	WDAY-TV	339,239	\$2,450.79	\$4,450.00	\$3,450.39
22124	WDAZ-TV	151,720	\$1,096.08	\$1,625.00	\$1,360.54
71325	WDBB	1,669,214	\$12,059.02	\$1,625.00	\$6,842.01
71326	WDBD	919,098	\$6,639.90	\$13,550.00	\$10,094.95
71329	WDBJ	1,606,844	\$11,608.43	\$13,550.00	\$12,579.22
51567	WDCA	8,070,491	\$58,304.20	\$54,000.00	\$56,152.10
16530	WDCQ-TV	1,310,725	\$9,469.16	\$13,550.00	\$11,509.58
30576	WDCW	8,155,998	\$58,921.94	\$54,000.00	\$56,460.97
54385	WDEF-TV	1,731,483	\$12,508.87	\$13,550.00	\$13,029.44
32851	WDFX-TV	271,499	\$1,961.41	\$4,450.00	\$3,205.70
43846	WDHN	452,377	\$3,268.14	\$4,450.00	\$3,859.07
71338	WDIO-DT	341,506	\$2,467.17	\$4,450.00	\$3,458.58
714	WDIQ	676,904	\$4,890.20	\$4,450.00	\$4,670.10
53114	WDIV-TV	5,425,162	\$39,193.37	\$40,675.00	\$39,934.19
71427	WDJT-TV	3,085,540	\$22,291.08	\$27,150.00	\$24,720.54
39561	WDKA	621,903	\$4,492.86	\$13,550.00	\$9,021.43
64017	WDKY-TV	1,159,126	\$8,373.95	\$13,550.00	\$10,961.98
67893	WDLI-TV	4,165,601	\$30,093.84	\$40,675.00	\$35,384.42
72335	WDPB	7,453,108	\$53,844.00	\$4,450.00	\$29,147.00
83740	WDPM-DT	1,407,503	\$10,168.32	\$13,550.00	\$11,859.16
1283	WDPN-TV	11,594,463	\$83,762.68	\$54,000.00	\$68,881.34
6476	WDPX-TV	6,732,628	\$48,638.99	\$1,625.00	\$25,131.99
28476	WDRB	1,987,708	\$14,359.94	\$27,150.00	\$20,754.97
12171	WDSC-TV	3,500,825	\$25,291.25	\$40,675.00	\$32,983.13
17726	WDSE	331,102	\$2,392.00	\$4,450.00	\$3,421.00
71353	WDSI-TV	1,100,302	\$7,948.99	\$13,550.00	\$10,749.49
71357	WDSU	1,613,076	\$11,653.46	\$27,150.00	\$19,401.73
7908	WDTI	2,095,408	\$15,138.00	\$27,150.00	\$21,144.00
65690	WDTN	3,660,544	\$26,445.12	\$13,550.00	\$19,997.56
70592	WDTV	962,532	\$6,953.69	\$4,450.00	\$5,701.84
25045	WDVM-TV	2,667,801	\$19,273.18	\$54,000.00	\$36,636.59

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4110	WDWL	2,638,293	\$19,060.00	\$4,450.00	\$11,755.00
49421	WEAO	4,044,180	\$29,216.65	\$40,675.00	\$34,945.83
71363	WEAR-TV	1,524,131	\$11,010.88	\$13,550.00	\$12,280.44
7893	WEAU	991,019	\$7,159.49	\$4,450.00	\$5,804.74
61003	WEBA-TV	639,225	\$4,618.00	\$4,450.00	\$4,534.00
19561	WECN	2,900,511	\$20,954.36	\$4,450.00	\$12,702.18
48666	WECT	1,134,918	\$8,199.07	\$4,450.00	\$6,324.53
13602	WEDH	5,116,783	\$36,965.53	\$27,150.00	\$32,057.76
13607	WEDN	3,537,683	\$25,557.53	\$27,150.00	\$26,353.76
69338	WEDQ	5,007,024	\$36,172.59	\$40,675.00	\$38,423.80
21808	WEDU	5,504,465	\$39,766.29	\$40,675.00	\$40,220.64
13594	WEDW	6,165,973	\$44,545.26	\$54,000.00	\$49,272.63
13595	WEDY	3,419,023	\$24,700.28	\$27,150.00	\$25,925.14
24801	WEEK-TV	698,238	\$5,044.33	\$4,450.00	\$4,747.16
6744	WEFS	3,505,321	\$25,323.74	\$40,675.00	\$32,999.37
24215	WEHT	847,299	\$6,121.20	\$4,450.00	\$5,285.60
721	WEIQ	1,087,991	\$7,860.05	\$13,550.00	\$10,705.02
18301	WEIU-TV	504,301	\$3,643.26	\$13,550.00	\$8,596.63
69271	WEKW-TV	1,241,805	\$8,971.26	\$54,000.00	\$31,485.63
60825	WELF-TV	1,532,908	\$11,074.29	\$13,550.00	\$12,312.15
26602	WELU	1,479,868	\$10,691.11	\$4,450.00	\$7,570.56
40761	WEMT	1,727,493	\$12,480.05	\$13,550.00	\$13,015.02
69237	WENH-TV	4,670,063	\$33,738.26	\$54,000.00	\$43,869.13
71508	WENY-TV	543,162	\$3,924.00	\$4,450.00	\$4,187.00
83946	WEPH	617,947	\$4,464.28	\$4,450.00	\$4,457.14
81508	WEPX-TV	859,535	\$6,209.60	\$13,550.00	\$9,879.80
25738	WESH	4,107,172	\$29,671.73	\$40,675.00	\$35,173.36
65670	WETA-TV	7,607,862	\$54,962.00	\$54,000.00	\$54,481.00
69944	WETK	669,955	\$4,840.00	\$13,550.00	\$9,195.00
60653	WETM-TV	721,800	\$5,214.55	\$4,450.00	\$4,832.27
18252	WETP-TV	2,087,656	\$15,082.00	\$13,550.00	\$14,316.00
2709	WEUX	379,158	\$2,739.18	\$1,625.00	\$2,182.09
72041	WEVV-TV	752,417	\$5,435.74	\$4,450.00	\$4,942.87
59441	WEWS-TV	4,112,984	\$29,713.71	\$40,675.00	\$35,194.36
72052	WEYI-TV	2,664,319	\$19,248.02	\$13,550.00	\$16,399.01
72054	WFAA	6,957,935	\$50,266.69	\$54,000.00	\$52,133.34
81669	WFBD	814,185	\$5,881.97	\$13,550.00	\$9,715.99
69532	WFDC-DT	8,155,998	\$58,921.94	\$54,000.00	\$56,460.97
10132	WFFF-TV	592,012	\$4,276.91	\$13,550.00	\$8,913.46
25040	WFFT-TV	1,088,489	\$7,863.65	\$4,450.00	\$6,156.82
11123	WFGC	2,845,970	\$20,560.34	\$27,150.00	\$23,855.17

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6554	WFGX	1,440,245	\$10,404.86	\$13,550.00	\$11,977.43
13991	WFIE	731,856	\$5,287.20	\$4,450.00	\$4,868.60
715	WFIQ	588,089	\$4,248.57	\$13,550.00	\$8,899.29
64592	WFLA-TV	5,450,176	\$39,374.08	\$40,675.00	\$40,024.54
22211	WFLD	9,957,301	\$71,935.22	\$54,000.00	\$62,967.61
72060	WFLI-TV	1,272,913	\$9,195.99	\$13,550.00	\$11,373.00
39736	WFLX	5,730,443	\$41,398.83	\$27,150.00	\$34,274.42
72062	WFMJ-TV	3,504,955	\$25,321.09	\$4,450.00	\$14,885.54
72064	WFMY-TV	4,772,783	\$34,480.35	\$27,150.00	\$30,815.17
39884	WFMZ-TV	12,689,628	\$91,674.56	\$54,000.00	\$72,837.28
83943	WFNA	1,283,160	\$9,270.02	\$13,550.00	\$11,410.01
47902	WFOR-TV	5,398,266	\$38,999.07	\$40,675.00	\$39,837.03
11909	WFOX-TV	1,602,888	\$11,579.85	\$27,150.00	\$19,364.93
40626	WFPT	4,967,692	\$35,888.44	\$54,000.00	\$44,944.22
21245	WFPX-TV	2,218,968	\$16,030.64	\$40,675.00	\$28,352.82
25396	WFQX-TV	537,340	\$3,881.94	\$4,450.00	\$4,165.97
9635	WFRV-TV	1,201,204	\$8,677.94	\$13,550.00	\$11,113.97
53115	WFSB	4,818,020	\$34,807.15	\$27,150.00	\$30,978.58
6093	WFSG	372,389	\$2,690.28	\$4,450.00	\$3,570.14
21801	WFSU-TV	589,947	\$4,262.00	\$4,450.00	\$4,356.00
11913	WFTC	3,787,177	\$27,359.96	\$40,675.00	\$34,017.48
64588	WFTS-TV	5,077,970	\$36,685.13	\$40,675.00	\$38,680.06
16788	WFTT-TV	4,523,828	\$32,681.80	\$40,675.00	\$36,678.40
72076	WFTV	762,903	\$5,511.49	\$40,675.00	\$23,093.25
70649	WFTX-TV	1,775,097	\$12,823.96	\$13,550.00	\$13,186.98
60553	WFTY-DT	5,678,755	\$41,025.42	\$1,625.00	\$21,325.21
25395	WFUP	217,655	\$1,572.42	\$1,625.00	\$1,598.71
60555	WFUT-DT	19,992,096	\$144,430.28	\$54,000.00	\$99,215.14
22108	WFWA	1,048,956	\$7,578.05	\$4,450.00	\$6,014.02
9054	WFXB	1,511,681	\$10,920.94	\$4,450.00	\$7,685.47
3228	WFXG	1,126,348	\$8,137.15	\$4,450.00	\$6,293.58
70815	WFXL	793,637	\$5,733.53	\$4,450.00	\$5,091.76
19707	WFXP	583,315	\$4,214.08	\$4,450.00	\$4,332.04
24813	WFXR	1,432,348	\$10,347.81	\$13,550.00	\$11,948.91
6463	WFXT	7,366,667	\$53,219.52	\$54,000.00	\$53,609.76
22245	WFXU	211,721	\$1,529.55	\$4,450.00	\$2,989.78
43424	WFXV	633,597	\$4,577.34	\$4,450.00	\$4,513.67
25236	WFXW	274,078	\$1,980.04	\$4,450.00	\$3,215.02
41397	WFYI	2,476,140	\$17,888.55	\$27,150.00	\$22,519.27
53930	WGAL	7,775,662	\$56,174.25	\$27,150.00	\$41,662.13
2708	WGBA-TV	1,170,375	\$8,455.22	\$13,550.00	\$11,002.61

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24314	WGBC	249,415	\$1,801.87	\$4,450.00	\$3,125.93
72099	WGBH-TV	7,906,457	\$57,119.16	\$54,000.00	\$55,559.58
12498	WGBO-DT	9,771,815	\$70,595.20	\$54,000.00	\$62,297.60
72098	WGBX-TV	7,646,316	\$55,239.81	\$54,000.00	\$54,619.90
72096	WGBY-TV	2,768,555	\$20,001.06	\$4,450.00	\$12,225.53
72120	WGCL-TV	6,027,276	\$43,543.27	\$54,000.00	\$48,771.63
62388	WGCU	1,445,128	\$10,440.14	\$13,550.00	\$11,995.07
54275	WGEM-TV	333,383	\$2,408.48	\$4,450.00	\$3,429.24
27387	WGEN-TV	43,037	\$310.92	\$40,675.00	\$20,492.96
7727	WGFL	759,234	\$5,484.99	\$4,450.00	\$4,967.49
25682	WGGB-TV	3,443,447	\$24,876.73	\$4,450.00	\$14,663.37
11027	WGGN-TV	1,991,462	\$14,387.06	\$40,675.00	\$27,531.03
9064	WGGs-TV	2,163,321	\$15,628.63	\$13,550.00	\$14,589.31
72106	WGHP	3,774,522	\$27,268.54	\$27,150.00	\$27,209.27
710	WGIQ	377,727	\$2,728.84	\$4,450.00	\$3,589.42
12520	WGMB-TV	1,739,804	\$12,568.99	\$13,550.00	\$13,059.49
25683	WGME-TV	1,308,896	\$9,455.95	\$13,550.00	\$11,502.97
24618	WGNM	756,375	\$5,464.33	\$4,450.00	\$4,957.17
72119	WGNO	1,641,765	\$11,860.72	\$27,150.00	\$19,505.36
9762	WGNT	1,875,612	\$13,550.11	\$27,150.00	\$20,350.06
72115	WGN-TV	9,942,959	\$71,831.60	\$54,000.00	\$62,915.80
40619	WGPT	641,948	\$4,637.67	\$40,675.00	\$22,656.34
65074	WGPX-TV	1,952,062	\$14,102.42	\$27,150.00	\$20,626.21
64547	WGRZ	1,878,725	\$13,572.60	\$13,550.00	\$13,561.30
63329	WGTA	1,061,654	\$7,669.78	\$54,000.00	\$30,834.89
66285	WGTE-TV	2,252,022	\$16,269.44	\$13,550.00	\$14,909.72
59279	WGTV	95,618	\$690.78	\$1,625.00	\$1,157.89
59280	WGTU	358,543	\$2,590.25	\$4,450.00	\$3,520.12
23948	WGTW-TV	6,050,159	\$43,708.58	\$54,000.00	\$48,854.29
7623	WGTW-TV	807,797	\$5,835.82	\$54,000.00	\$29,917.91
24783	WGVK	2,525,738	\$18,246.86	\$27,150.00	\$22,698.43
24784	WGVU-TV	1,956,700	\$14,135.92	\$27,150.00	\$20,642.96
21536	WGWG	986,963	\$7,130.18	\$13,550.00	\$10,340.09
56642	WGWW	1,677,166	\$12,116.47	\$27,150.00	\$19,633.23
58262	WGXA	759,936	\$5,490.06	\$4,450.00	\$4,970.03
73371	WHAM-TV	1,323,785	\$9,563.51	\$13,550.00	\$11,556.76
32327	WHAS-TV	1,982,756	\$14,324.16	\$27,150.00	\$20,737.08
6096	WHA-TV	1,539,382	\$11,121.06	\$13,550.00	\$12,335.53
13950	WHBF-TV	1,807,539	\$13,058.33	\$4,450.00	\$8,754.16
12521	WHBQ-TV	1,736,335	\$12,543.92	\$13,550.00	\$13,046.96
10894	WHBR	1,344,290	\$9,711.65	\$13,550.00	\$11,630.82

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65128	WHDF	1,266,286	\$9,148.12	\$13,550.00	\$11,349.06
72145	WHDH	7,319,659	\$52,879.92	\$54,000.00	\$53,439.96
83929	WHDY	5,640,324	\$40,747.78	\$27,150.00	\$33,948.89
70041	WHEC-TV	1,322,243	\$9,552.37	\$13,550.00	\$11,551.19
67971	WHFT-TV	5,417,359	\$39,137.00	\$40,675.00	\$39,906.00
41458	WHIO-TV	3,896,757	\$28,151.61	\$13,550.00	\$20,850.81
713	WHIQ	1,319,700	\$9,534.00	\$13,550.00	\$11,542.00
61216	WHIZ-TV	910,864	\$6,580.42	\$4,450.00	\$5,515.21
65919	WHKY-TV	3,038,732	\$21,952.92	\$40,675.00	\$31,313.96
18780	WHLA-TV	481,106	\$3,475.69	\$4,450.00	\$3,962.84
48668	WHLT	484,404	\$3,499.51	\$1,625.00	\$2,562.26
24582	WHLV-TV	3,950,046	\$28,536.59	\$40,675.00	\$34,605.80
37102	WHMB-TV	2,847,584	\$20,572.00	\$27,150.00	\$23,861.00
61004	WHMC	957,385	\$6,916.50	\$4,450.00	\$5,683.25
36117	WHME-TV	1,271,807	\$9,188.00	\$13,550.00	\$11,369.00
37106	WHNO	1,586,166	\$11,459.05	\$27,150.00	\$19,304.52
72300	WHNS	2,549,397	\$18,417.78	\$27,150.00	\$22,783.89
48693	WHNT-TV	1,569,885	\$11,341.43	\$13,550.00	\$12,445.71
66221	WHO-DT	1,151,807	\$8,321.08	\$13,550.00	\$10,935.54
6866	WHOI	679,446	\$4,908.57	\$4,450.00	\$4,679.28
72313	WHP-TV	3,046,418	\$22,008.45	\$27,150.00	\$24,579.22
51980	WHPX-TV	4,851,563	\$35,049.48	\$27,150.00	\$31,099.74
73036	WHRM-TV	509,240	\$3,678.94	\$4,450.00	\$4,064.47
25932	WHRO-TV	2,235,994	\$16,153.64	\$27,150.00	\$21,651.82
68058	WHSB-TV	6,070,617	\$43,856.38	\$54,000.00	\$48,928.19
4688	WHSV-TV	206,445	\$1,491.43	\$4,450.00	\$2,970.72
9990	WHTJ	737,540	\$5,328.26	\$4,450.00	\$4,889.13
72326	WHTM-TV	2,829,585	\$20,441.97	\$27,150.00	\$23,795.98
11117	WHTN	1,959,226	\$14,154.17	\$27,150.00	\$20,652.08
27772	WHUT-TV	7,819,328	\$56,489.71	\$54,000.00	\$55,244.86
18793	WHWC-TV	994,710	\$7,186.15	\$40,675.00	\$23,930.58
72338	WHYY-TV	10,379,038	\$74,982.00	\$54,000.00	\$64,491.00
5360	WIAT	1,837,072	\$13,271.69	\$27,150.00	\$20,210.84
63160	WIBW-TV	1,089,708	\$7,872.45	\$4,450.00	\$6,161.23
25684	WICD	1,238,332	\$8,946.17	\$1,625.00	\$5,285.58
25686	WICS	1,011,833	\$7,309.85	\$13,550.00	\$10,429.93
24970	WICU-TV	716,630	\$5,177.20	\$4,450.00	\$4,813.60
62210	WICZ-TV	976,771	\$7,056.55	\$4,450.00	\$5,753.28
18410	WIDP	2,559,393	\$18,490.00	\$4,450.00	\$11,470.00
26025	WIFS	1,400,358	\$10,116.70	\$13,550.00	\$11,833.35
720	WIIQ	367,083	\$2,651.94	\$4,450.00	\$3,550.97

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Population	Pop. Based Fee	Historical Fee	Blended Fee
68939	WILL-TV	1,220,071	\$8,814.24	\$13,550.00	\$11,182.12
6863	WILX-TV	3,378,644	\$24,408.57	\$4,450.00	\$14,429.29
22093	WINK-TV	1,851,105	\$13,373.07	\$13,550.00	\$13,461.53
67787	WINM	1,015,327	\$7,335.10	\$4,450.00	\$5,892.55
41314	WINP-TV	2,804,646	\$20,261.80	\$40,675.00	\$30,468.40
3646	WIPB	2,048,591	\$14,799.78	\$27,150.00	\$20,974.89
48408	WIPL	671,201	\$4,849.00	\$13,550.00	\$9,199.50
53863	WIPM-TV	2,209,999	\$15,965.85	\$4,450.00	\$10,207.92
53859	WIPR-TV	3,610,644	\$26,084.62	\$4,450.00	\$15,267.31
10253	WIPX-TV	2,258,426	\$16,315.70	\$27,150.00	\$21,732.85
39887	WIRS	3,714,677	\$26,836.20	\$1,625.00	\$14,230.60
71336	WIRT-DT	127,001	\$917.50	\$1,625.00	\$1,271.25
13990	WIS	2,644,715	\$19,106.40	\$13,550.00	\$16,328.20
65143	WISC-TV	1,830,642	\$13,225.23	\$13,550.00	\$13,387.62
13960	WISE-TV	1,089,665	\$7,872.14	\$4,450.00	\$6,161.07
39269	WISH-TV	2,912,963	\$21,044.32	\$27,150.00	\$24,097.16
65680	WISN-TV	2,938,180	\$21,226.50	\$27,150.00	\$24,188.25
73083	WITF-TV	2,412,667	\$17,430.00	\$27,150.00	\$22,290.00
73107	WITI	3,117,342	\$22,520.83	\$27,150.00	\$24,835.41
594	WITN-TV	1,768,040	\$12,772.97	\$13,550.00	\$13,161.49
61005	WITV	1,122,919	\$8,112.38	\$13,550.00	\$10,831.19
7780	WIVB-TV	1,538,108	\$11,111.86	\$13,550.00	\$12,330.93
11260	WIVT	856,453	\$6,187.33	\$4,450.00	\$5,318.67
60571	WIWN	3,462,960	\$25,017.70	\$27,150.00	\$26,083.85
62207	WIYC	526,556	\$3,804.03	\$4,450.00	\$4,127.02
73120	WJAC-TV	379,178	\$2,739.32	\$4,450.00	\$3,594.66
10259	WJAL	8,970,526	\$64,806.39	\$54,000.00	\$59,403.19
50780	WJAR	6,537,858	\$47,231.90	\$13,550.00	\$30,390.95
35576	WJAX-TV	1,630,782	\$11,781.37	\$27,150.00	\$19,465.69
27140	WJBF	1,601,531	\$11,570.05	\$4,450.00	\$8,010.03
73123	WJBK	5,748,623	\$41,530.17	\$40,675.00	\$41,102.59
37174	WJCL	938,086	\$6,777.08	\$13,550.00	\$10,163.54
73130	WJCT	1,624,502	\$11,736.00	\$27,150.00	\$19,443.00
29719	WJEB-TV	1,607,614	\$11,614.00	\$27,150.00	\$19,382.00
65749	WJET-TV	704,806	\$5,091.78	\$4,450.00	\$4,770.89
7651	WJFB	1,830,804	\$13,226.40	\$27,150.00	\$20,188.20
49699	WJFW-TV	277,530	\$2,004.98	\$4,450.00	\$3,227.49
73136	WJHG-TV	856,973	\$6,191.09	\$4,450.00	\$5,320.54
57826	WJHL-TV	2,202,140	\$15,909.07	\$13,550.00	\$14,729.54
68519	WJKT	654,460	\$4,728.06	\$1,625.00	\$3,176.53
1051	WJLA-TV	8,970,526	\$64,806.39	\$54,000.00	\$59,403.19

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Population	Pop. Based Fee	Historical Fee	Blended Fee
86537	WJLP	21,384,863	\$154,492.14	\$54,000.00	\$104,246.07
9630	WJMN-TV	160,991	\$1,163.06	\$1,625.00	\$1,394.03
61008	WJPM-TV	623,122	\$4,501.66	\$4,450.00	\$4,475.83
58340	WJPX	3,254,481	\$23,511.57	\$4,450.00	\$13,980.79
21735	WJRT-TV	2,788,684	\$20,146.48	\$13,550.00	\$16,848.24
23918	WJSP-TV	1,387,523	\$10,023.98	\$4,450.00	\$7,236.99
41210	WJTC	1,347,474	\$9,734.65	\$13,550.00	\$11,642.32
48667	WJTV	987,206	\$7,131.94	\$13,550.00	\$10,340.97
73150	WJW	3,977,148	\$28,732.38	\$40,675.00	\$34,703.69
61007	WJWJ-TV	1,050,416	\$7,588.59	\$13,550.00	\$10,569.30
58342	WJWN-TV	1,962,885	\$14,180.61	\$1,625.00	\$7,902.80
53116	WJXT	1,608,682	\$11,621.71	\$27,150.00	\$19,385.86
11893	WJXX	1,618,191	\$11,690.41	\$27,150.00	\$19,420.20
32334	WJYS	9,647,321	\$69,695.81	\$54,000.00	\$61,847.90
25455	WJZ-TV	9,366,690	\$67,668.42	\$27,150.00	\$47,409.21
73152	WJZY	4,054,244	\$29,289.35	\$40,675.00	\$34,982.18
64983	WKAQ-TV	3,697,088	\$26,709.13	\$4,450.00	\$15,579.56
6104	WKAR-TV	1,707,215	\$12,333.55	\$4,450.00	\$8,391.78
34171	WKAS	545,316	\$3,939.56	\$13,550.00	\$8,744.78
51570	WKBD-TV	4,986,483	\$36,024.19	\$40,675.00	\$38,349.60
73153	WKBN-TV	2,068,935	\$14,946.75	\$4,450.00	\$9,698.37
13929	WKBS-TV	5,845,770	\$42,232.00	\$4,450.00	\$23,341.00
74424	WKBT-DT	866,325	\$6,258.65	\$4,450.00	\$5,354.33
54176	WKBW-TV	2,033,929	\$14,693.85	\$13,550.00	\$14,121.93
53465	WKCF	4,032,154	\$29,129.77	\$40,675.00	\$34,902.38
73155	WKEF	3,623,762	\$26,179.39	\$13,550.00	\$19,864.70
34177	WKGB-TV	398,316	\$2,877.58	\$4,450.00	\$3,663.79
34196	WKHA	481,500	\$3,478.53	\$13,550.00	\$8,514.27
34207	WKLE	878,795	\$6,348.74	\$13,550.00	\$9,949.37
34212	WKMA-TV	468,289	\$3,383.09	\$4,450.00	\$3,916.55
71293	WKMG-TV	3,803,492	\$27,477.83	\$40,675.00	\$34,076.41
34195	WKMJ-TV	1,513,252	\$10,932.29	\$27,150.00	\$19,041.14
34202	WKMR	409,893	\$2,961.22	\$13,550.00	\$8,255.61
34174	WKMU	370,832	\$2,679.03	\$13,550.00	\$8,114.51
42061	WKNO	1,687,393	\$12,190.35	\$13,550.00	\$12,870.18
83931	WKNX-TV	1,684,178	\$12,167.12	\$13,550.00	\$12,858.56
34205	WKOI-TV	564,696	\$4,079.57	\$4,450.00	\$4,264.79
67869	WKOI-TV	3,660,544	\$26,445.12	\$13,550.00	\$19,997.56
34211	WKON	991,516	\$7,163.08	\$27,150.00	\$17,156.54
18267	WKOP-TV	1,532,037	\$11,068.00	\$13,550.00	\$12,309.00
64545	WKOW	1,918,224	\$13,857.96	\$13,550.00	\$13,703.98

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Population	Pop. Based Fee	Historical Fee	Blended Fee
21432	WKPC-TV	1,576,502	\$11,389.23	\$27,150.00	\$19,269.62
65758	WKPD	284,370	\$2,054.39	\$13,550.00	\$7,802.20
34200	WKPI-TV	510,607	\$3,688.81	\$13,550.00	\$8,619.41
27504	WKPT-TV	1,085,875	\$7,844.76	\$13,550.00	\$10,697.38
58341	WKPV	2,550,642	\$18,426.78	\$1,625.00	\$10,025.89
11289	WKRC-TV	3,281,914	\$23,709.76	\$27,150.00	\$25,429.88
73187	WKRK-TV	1,499,595	\$10,833.63	\$13,550.00	\$12,191.81
73188	WKRN-TV	2,410,573	\$17,414.87	\$27,150.00	\$22,282.43
34222	WKSO-TV	628,397	\$4,539.77	\$13,550.00	\$9,044.89
40902	WKTC	1,386,422	\$10,016.02	\$13,550.00	\$11,783.01
60654	WKTV	1,573,503	\$11,367.57	\$4,450.00	\$7,908.78
73195	WKYC	4,154,903	\$30,016.55	\$40,675.00	\$35,345.78
24914	WKYT-TV	1,138,566	\$8,225.42	\$13,550.00	\$10,887.71
71861	WKYU-TV	425,290	\$3,072.45	\$4,450.00	\$3,761.23
34181	WKZT-TV	1,043,671	\$7,539.86	\$27,150.00	\$17,344.93
18819	WLAE-TV	1,484,480	\$10,724.43	\$27,150.00	\$18,937.21
36533	WLAJ	1,865,669	\$13,478.28	\$4,450.00	\$8,964.14
2710	WLAX	513,319	\$3,708.41	\$4,450.00	\$4,079.20
68542	WLBT	948,671	\$6,853.55	\$13,550.00	\$10,201.77
39644	WLBZ	373,129	\$2,695.62	\$4,450.00	\$3,572.81
69328	WLED-TV	379,636	\$2,742.63	\$13,550.00	\$8,146.32
63046	WLEF-TV	206,125	\$1,489.12	\$4,450.00	\$2,969.56
73203	WLEX-TV	969,543	\$7,004.34	\$13,550.00	\$10,277.17
37806	WLFB	821,878	\$5,937.55	\$4,450.00	\$5,193.78
37808	WLFG	1,655,847	\$11,962.45	\$13,550.00	\$12,756.23
73204	WLFI-TV	2,243,009	\$16,204.32	\$4,450.00	\$10,327.16
73205	WLFL	3,640,360	\$26,299.30	\$40,675.00	\$33,487.15
11113	WLGA	950,018	\$6,863.28	\$4,450.00	\$5,656.64
19777	WLII-DT	2,801,102	\$20,236.19	\$4,450.00	\$12,343.10
37503	WLIO	1,070,641	\$7,734.71	\$4,450.00	\$6,092.35
38336	WLIW	14,117,773	\$101,992.00	\$54,000.00	\$77,996.00
27696	WLJC-TV	1,433,482	\$10,356.00	\$13,550.00	\$11,953.00
71645	WLJT-DT	399,335	\$2,884.94	\$4,450.00	\$3,667.47
53939	WLKY	1,854,829	\$13,399.97	\$27,150.00	\$20,274.98
11033	WLLA	2,041,934	\$14,751.68	\$27,150.00	\$20,950.84
17076	WLMB	2,754,566	\$19,900.00	\$13,550.00	\$16,725.00
68518	WLMT	1,736,552	\$12,545.49	\$13,550.00	\$13,047.75
22591	WLNE-TV	5,705,441	\$41,218.21	\$13,550.00	\$27,384.11
74420	WLNS-TV	1,865,669	\$13,478.28	\$4,450.00	\$8,964.14
73206	WLNY-TV	5,983,123	\$43,224.29	\$54,000.00	\$48,612.14
84253	WLOO	917,998	\$6,631.96	\$13,550.00	\$10,090.98

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56537	WLOS	3,762,204	\$27,179.55	\$27,150.00	\$27,164.77
37732	WLOV-TV	609,526	\$4,403.44	\$4,450.00	\$4,426.72
13995	WLOX	1,182,149	\$8,540.28	\$4,450.00	\$6,495.14
38586	WLPB-TV	1,261,150	\$9,111.01	\$13,550.00	\$11,330.51
73189	WLPX-TV	1,021,171	\$7,377.32	\$13,550.00	\$10,463.66
66358	WLRN-TV	5,571,977	\$40,254.02	\$40,675.00	\$40,464.51
73226	WLS-TV	10,174,464	\$73,504.08	\$54,000.00	\$63,752.04
73230	WLTV-DT	5,427,398	\$39,209.53	\$40,675.00	\$39,942.26
37176	WLTX	1,597,791	\$11,543.03	\$13,550.00	\$12,546.52
37179	WLTZ	689,521	\$4,981.35	\$4,450.00	\$4,715.68
21259	WLUC-TV	92,246	\$666.42	\$4,450.00	\$2,558.21
4150	WLUK-TV	1,251,563	\$9,041.75	\$13,550.00	\$11,295.88
73238	WLVI	7,319,659	\$52,879.92	\$54,000.00	\$53,439.96
36989	WLVT-TV	5,708,966	\$41,243.68	\$54,000.00	\$47,621.84
3978	WLWC	3,281,532	\$23,707.00	\$13,550.00	\$18,628.50
46979	WLWT	3,319,556	\$23,981.70	\$27,150.00	\$25,565.85
54452	WLXI	2,664,793	\$19,251.45	\$27,150.00	\$23,200.72
55350	WLYH	4,166,776	\$30,102.33	\$27,150.00	\$28,626.16
43192	WMAB-TV	421,636	\$3,046.05	\$4,450.00	\$3,748.03
43170	WMAE-TV	667,384	\$4,821.43	\$4,450.00	\$4,635.71
43197	WMAH-TV	1,271,235	\$9,183.87	\$4,450.00	\$6,816.94
43176	WMAO-TV	383,538	\$2,770.82	\$4,450.00	\$3,610.41
47905	WMAQ-TV	9,914,395	\$71,625.25	\$54,000.00	\$62,812.62
59442	WMAR-TV	9,203,498	\$66,489.47	\$27,150.00	\$46,819.73
43184	WMAU-TV	683,854	\$4,940.41	\$13,550.00	\$9,245.21
43193	WMAV-TV	1,049,865	\$7,584.61	\$13,550.00	\$10,567.31
43169	WMAW-TV	745,921	\$5,388.81	\$4,450.00	\$4,919.40
46991	WMAZ-TV	1,185,678	\$8,565.78	\$4,450.00	\$6,507.89
66398	WMBB	935,027	\$6,754.98	\$4,450.00	\$5,602.49
43952	WMBC-TV	18,706,132	\$135,140.00	\$54,000.00	\$94,570.00
42121	WMBD-TV	733,039	\$5,295.74	\$4,450.00	\$4,872.87
83969	WMBF-TV	445,363	\$3,217.47	\$4,450.00	\$3,833.73
60829	WMCF-TV	607,047	\$4,385.53	\$4,450.00	\$4,417.77
9739	WMCN-TV	10,379,045	\$74,982.05	\$54,000.00	\$64,491.03
19184	WMC-TV	2,047,403	\$14,791.19	\$13,550.00	\$14,170.60
189357	WMDE	6,384,827	\$46,126.35	\$54,000.00	\$50,063.17
73255	WMDN	278,227	\$2,010.01	\$4,450.00	\$3,230.01
16455	WMDT	731,931	\$5,287.74	\$4,450.00	\$4,868.87
39656	WMEA-TV	816,311	\$5,897.33	\$13,550.00	\$9,723.67
39648	WMEB-TV	525,603	\$3,797.15	\$4,450.00	\$4,123.58
70537	WMEC	231,782	\$1,674.48	\$4,450.00	\$3,062.24

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39649	WMED-TV	44,330	\$320.26	\$4,450.00	\$2,385.13
39662	WMEM-TV	113,226	\$817.99	\$13,550.00	\$7,183.99
41893	WMFD-TV	1,561,367	\$11,279.89	\$40,675.00	\$25,977.45
41436	WMFP	5,792,048	\$41,843.89	\$54,000.00	\$47,921.95
61111	WMGM-TV	807,797	\$5,835.82	\$54,000.00	\$29,917.91
43847	WMGT-TV	601,894	\$4,348.30	\$4,450.00	\$4,399.15
73263	WMHT	1,663,984	\$12,021.24	\$13,550.00	\$12,785.62
68545	WMLW-TV	1,822,297	\$13,164.95	\$27,150.00	\$20,157.47
53819	WMOR-TV	5,386,517	\$38,914.19	\$40,675.00	\$39,794.59
81503	WMOW	121,150	\$875.23	\$1,625.00	\$1,250.12
65944	WMPB	6,575,728	\$47,505.48	\$27,150.00	\$37,327.74
43168	WMPN-TV	897,763	\$6,485.77	\$13,550.00	\$10,017.89
65942	WMPT	8,031,635	\$58,023.49	\$27,150.00	\$42,586.75
60827	WMPV-TV	1,437,137	\$10,382.41	\$13,550.00	\$11,966.20
10221	WMSN-TV	1,579,847	\$11,413.40	\$13,550.00	\$12,481.70
2174	WMTJ	3,143,250	\$22,708.00	\$4,450.00	\$13,579.00
6870	WMTV	1,548,616	\$11,187.77	\$13,550.00	\$12,368.89
73288	WMTW	1,940,292	\$14,017.39	\$13,550.00	\$13,783.69
23935	WMUM-TV	876,582	\$6,332.75	\$4,450.00	\$5,391.38
73292	WMUR-TV	5,192,179	\$37,510.22	\$54,000.00	\$45,755.11
42663	WMVS	3,531,348	\$25,511.76	\$27,150.00	\$26,330.88
42665	WMVT	3,110,105	\$22,468.55	\$27,150.00	\$24,809.27
81946	WMWC-TV	960,700	\$6,940.45	\$4,450.00	\$5,695.23
56548	WMYA-TV	1,577,439	\$11,396.00	\$27,150.00	\$19,273.00
74211	WMYD	5,601,422	\$40,466.74	\$40,675.00	\$40,570.87
20624	WMYT-TV	4,054,244	\$29,289.35	\$40,675.00	\$34,982.18
25544	WMYV	3,808,852	\$27,516.55	\$27,150.00	\$27,333.28
73310	WNAB	2,072,197	\$14,970.32	\$27,150.00	\$21,060.16
73311	WNAC-TV	7,310,183	\$52,811.46	\$13,550.00	\$33,180.73
47535	WNBC	20,064,358	\$144,952.33	\$54,000.00	\$99,476.16
83965	WNBW-DT	633,243	\$4,574.78	\$4,450.00	\$4,512.39
72307	WNCF	667,683	\$4,823.59	\$4,450.00	\$4,636.79
50782	WNCN	3,427,038	\$24,758.19	\$40,675.00	\$32,716.59
57838	WNCT-TV	1,933,527	\$13,968.51	\$13,550.00	\$13,759.26
41674	WNDU-TV	1,807,909	\$13,061.00	\$13,550.00	\$13,305.50
28462	WNDY-TV	2,912,963	\$21,044.32	\$27,150.00	\$24,097.16
71928	WNED-TV	1,405,859	\$10,156.45	\$13,550.00	\$11,853.22
60931	WNEH	1,335,992	\$9,651.70	\$27,150.00	\$18,400.85
41221	WNEM-TV	1,617,082	\$11,682.40	\$13,550.00	\$12,616.20
49439	WNEO	3,151,964	\$22,770.95	\$40,675.00	\$31,722.98
73318	WNEP-TV	73,667	\$532.20	\$13,550.00	\$7,041.10

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18795	WNET	20,826,732	\$150,460.00	\$54,000.00	\$102,230.00
51864	WNEU	3,471,700	\$25,080.84	\$54,000.00	\$39,540.42
23942	WNGH-TV	3,757,005	\$27,141.99	\$13,550.00	\$20,346.00
67802	WNIN	883,399	\$6,382.00	\$4,450.00	\$5,416.00
41671	WNIT	1,339,685	\$9,678.38	\$13,550.00	\$11,614.19
48457	WNJB	21,605,751	\$156,087.92	\$54,000.00	\$105,043.96
48477	WNJN	17,939,401	\$129,600.85	\$54,000.00	\$91,800.43
48481	WNJS	7,380,857	\$53,322.03	\$54,000.00	\$53,661.02
48465	WNJT	10,912,644	\$78,836.97	\$54,000.00	\$66,418.48
73333	WNJU	20,064,358	\$144,952.33	\$54,000.00	\$99,476.16
73336	WNJX-TV	1,585,248	\$11,452.42	\$1,625.00	\$6,538.71
61217	WNKY	385,619	\$2,785.85	\$4,450.00	\$3,617.93
71905	WNLO	1,538,108	\$11,111.86	\$13,550.00	\$12,330.93
4318	WNMU	195,572	\$1,412.88	\$4,450.00	\$2,931.44
73344	WNNE	792,551	\$5,725.68	\$1,625.00	\$3,675.34
54280	WNOL-TV	1,632,389	\$11,792.98	\$27,150.00	\$19,471.49
71676	WNPB-TV	6,717,174	\$48,527.34	\$4,450.00	\$26,488.67
62137	WNPI-DT	181,773	\$1,313.20	\$4,450.00	\$2,881.60
41398	WNPT	2,346,976	\$16,955.42	\$27,150.00	\$22,052.71
28468	WNPX-TV	2,216,062	\$16,009.65	\$27,150.00	\$21,579.82
61009	WNSC-TV	2,072,845	\$14,975.00	\$40,675.00	\$27,825.00
61010	WNTV	2,506,354	\$18,106.82	\$27,150.00	\$22,628.41
16539	WNTZ-TV	338,422	\$2,444.89	\$1,625.00	\$2,034.94
7933	WNUV	9,098,694	\$65,732.32	\$27,150.00	\$46,441.16
9999	WNVC	7,334,453	\$52,986.79	\$54,000.00	\$53,493.40
10019	WNVN	5,482,426	\$39,607.07	\$54,000.00	\$46,803.53
73354	WNWO-TV	2,232,660	\$16,129.56	\$13,550.00	\$14,839.78
136751	WNYA	1,540,430	\$11,128.63	\$13,550.00	\$12,339.32
30303	WNYB	1,630,315	\$11,778.00	\$13,550.00	\$12,664.00
6048	WNYE-TV	19,355,548	\$139,831.62	\$54,000.00	\$96,915.81
34329	WNYI	1,122,828	\$8,111.72	\$13,550.00	\$10,830.86
67784	WNYO-TV	1,539,525	\$11,122.10	\$13,550.00	\$12,336.05
58725	WNYN-TV	1,690,696	\$12,214.21	\$13,550.00	\$12,882.11
73363	WNYT	1,967,183	\$14,211.66	\$13,550.00	\$13,880.83
22206	WNYW	20,307,995	\$146,712.45	\$54,000.00	\$100,356.22
69618	WOAI-TV	2,457,441	\$17,753.46	\$27,150.00	\$22,451.73
66804	WOAY-TV	569,330	\$4,113.05	\$4,450.00	\$4,281.53
41225	WOFL	3,941,895	\$28,477.70	\$40,675.00	\$34,576.35
70651	WOGX	1,112,408	\$8,036.45	\$4,450.00	\$6,243.22
8661	WOI-DT	1,212,356	\$8,758.51	\$13,550.00	\$11,154.25
39746	WOIO	3,821,233	\$27,606.00	\$40,675.00	\$34,140.50

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Population	Pop. Based Fee	Historical Fee	Blended Fee
71725	WOLE-DT	2,896,629	\$20,926.32	\$4,450.00	\$12,688.16
73375	WOLF-TV	3,006,606	\$21,720.83	\$13,550.00	\$17,635.42
60963	WOLO-TV	2,635,115	\$19,037.04	\$13,550.00	\$16,293.52
36838	WOOD-TV	2,507,053	\$18,111.88	\$27,150.00	\$22,630.94
67602	WOPX-TV	3,826,498	\$27,644.03	\$40,675.00	\$34,159.52
64865	WORA-TV	2,733,629	\$19,748.74	\$1,625.00	\$10,686.87
73901	WORO-DT	3,389,413	\$24,486.37	\$4,450.00	\$14,468.19
60357	WOST	1,193,381	\$8,621.42	\$4,450.00	\$6,535.71
66185	WOSU-TV	2,736,028	\$19,766.07	\$27,150.00	\$23,458.04
131	WOTF-TV	3,288,537	\$23,757.60	\$40,675.00	\$32,216.30
10212	WOTV	2,277,566	\$16,453.98	\$27,150.00	\$21,801.99
50147	WOUB-TV	843,275	\$6,092.13	\$27,150.00	\$16,621.06
50141	WOUC-TV	1,333,607	\$9,634.47	\$27,150.00	\$18,392.23
23342	WOWK-TV	1,176,043	\$8,496.17	\$13,550.00	\$11,023.08
65528	WOWT	1,380,979	\$9,976.70	\$13,550.00	\$11,763.35
31570	WPAN	637,347	\$4,604.43	\$13,550.00	\$9,077.21
4190	WPBA	5,386,745	\$38,915.83	\$54,000.00	\$46,457.92
51988	WPBF	3,190,307	\$23,047.95	\$27,150.00	\$25,098.98
21253	WPBN-TV	411,213	\$2,970.75	\$4,450.00	\$3,710.38
62136	WPBS-DT	261,309	\$1,887.79	\$4,450.00	\$3,168.90
13456	WPBT	5,442,828	\$39,321.00	\$40,675.00	\$39,998.00
13924	WPCB-TV	2,722,314	\$19,667.00	\$40,675.00	\$30,171.00
64033	WPCH-TV	5,986,720	\$43,250.27	\$54,000.00	\$48,625.14
4354	WPCT	195,270	\$1,410.70	\$4,450.00	\$2,930.35
69880	WPCW	3,393,365	\$24,514.92	\$40,675.00	\$32,594.96
17012	WPDE-TV	1,764,645	\$12,748.45	\$4,450.00	\$8,599.22
52527	WPEC	5,788,448	\$41,817.88	\$27,150.00	\$34,483.94
84088	WPFO	870,698	\$6,290.24	\$13,550.00	\$9,920.12
54728	WPGA-TV	559,495	\$4,042.00	\$4,450.00	\$4,246.00
60820	WPGD-TV	2,442,142	\$17,642.93	\$27,150.00	\$22,396.47
73875	WPGH-TV	3,132,507	\$22,630.39	\$40,675.00	\$31,652.69
2942	WPGX	425,098	\$3,071.06	\$4,450.00	\$3,760.53
73879	WPHL-TV	10,421,216	\$75,286.71	\$54,000.00	\$64,643.35
73881	WPIX	20,638,932	\$149,103.26	\$54,000.00	\$101,551.63
53113	WPLG	5,587,129	\$40,363.48	\$40,675.00	\$40,519.24
11906	WPMI-TV	1,467,869	\$10,604.43	\$13,550.00	\$12,077.21
10213	WPMT	2,412,561	\$17,429.23	\$27,150.00	\$22,289.62
18798	WPNE-TV	1,174,394	\$8,484.26	\$13,550.00	\$11,017.13
73907	WPNT	3,130,920	\$22,618.92	\$40,675.00	\$31,646.96
28480	WPPT	9,895,464	\$71,488.48	\$54,000.00	\$62,744.24
51984	WPPX-TV	8,206,117	\$59,284.02	\$54,000.00	\$56,642.01

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47404	WPRI-TV	7,306,169	\$52,782.46	\$13,550.00	\$33,166.23
51991	WPSD-TV	883,812	\$6,384.98	\$13,550.00	\$9,967.49
12499	WPSG	10,232,988	\$73,926.88	\$54,000.00	\$63,963.44
66219	WPSU-TV	1,068,975	\$7,722.67	\$4,450.00	\$6,086.34
73905	WPTA	1,083,373	\$7,826.69	\$4,450.00	\$6,138.34
25067	WPTD	3,464,943	\$25,032.03	\$13,550.00	\$19,291.01
25065	WPTO	2,998,672	\$21,663.51	\$27,150.00	\$24,406.76
59443	WPTV-TV	5,840,102	\$42,191.05	\$27,150.00	\$34,670.53
57476	WPTZ	792,551	\$5,725.68	\$13,550.00	\$9,637.84
8616	WPVI-TV	13,926,891	\$100,613.00	\$54,000.00	\$77,306.50
48772	WPWR-TV	9,957,301	\$71,935.22	\$54,000.00	\$62,967.61
51969	WPXA-TV	6,594,205	\$47,638.97	\$54,000.00	\$50,819.49
71236	WPXC-TV	1,561,014	\$11,277.34	\$27,150.00	\$19,213.67
5800	WPXD-TV	5,133,364	\$37,085.32	\$40,675.00	\$38,880.16
37104	WPXE-TV	3,163,550	\$22,854.65	\$27,150.00	\$25,002.33
48406	WPXG-TV	2,577,848	\$18,623.33	\$1,625.00	\$10,124.16
73312	WPXH-TV	1,495,586	\$10,804.67	\$27,150.00	\$18,977.33
73910	WPXI	480,916	\$3,474.31	\$40,675.00	\$22,074.66
2325	WPXJ-TV	2,257,059	\$16,305.83	\$13,550.00	\$14,927.91
52628	WPXK-TV	1,907,446	\$13,780.09	\$13,550.00	\$13,665.05
21729	WPXL-TV	1,566,829	\$11,319.35	\$27,150.00	\$19,234.68
48608	WPXM-TV	5,206,059	\$37,610.49	\$40,675.00	\$39,142.75
73356	WPXN-TV	20,465,198	\$147,848.14	\$54,000.00	\$100,924.07
27290	WPXP-TV	5,565,072	\$40,204.13	\$27,150.00	\$33,677.07
50063	WPXQ-TV	3,281,532	\$23,707.00	\$13,550.00	\$18,628.50
70251	WPXR-TV	1,300,747	\$9,397.08	\$13,550.00	\$11,473.54
40861	WPXS	1,152,104	\$8,323.22	\$40,675.00	\$24,499.11
53065	WPXT	760,491	\$5,494.07	\$13,550.00	\$9,522.03
37971	WPXU-TV	690,613	\$4,989.24	\$1,625.00	\$3,307.12
67077	WPXV-TV	1,905,128	\$13,763.35	\$27,150.00	\$20,456.67
74091	WPXW-TV	8,091,469	\$58,455.76	\$54,000.00	\$56,227.88
21726	WPXX-TV	1,562,675	\$11,289.34	\$13,550.00	\$12,419.67
73319	WQAD-TV	1,079,594	\$7,799.39	\$4,450.00	\$6,124.69
65130	WQCW	1,319,392	\$9,531.77	\$13,550.00	\$11,540.89
71561	WQEC	197,811	\$1,429.06	\$4,450.00	\$2,939.53
41315	WQED	3,270,735	\$23,629.00	\$40,675.00	\$32,152.00
3255	WQHA	1,052,107	\$7,600.81	\$4,450.00	\$6,025.40
60556	WQHS-DT	3,837,316	\$27,722.19	\$40,675.00	\$34,198.59
53716	WQLN	616,054	\$4,450.60	\$4,450.00	\$4,450.30
52075	WQMY	410,269	\$2,963.93	\$13,550.00	\$8,256.97
64550	WQOW	369,066	\$2,666.27	\$1,625.00	\$2,145.63

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5468	WQPT-TV	609,527	\$4,403.45	\$4,450.00	\$4,426.72
64690	WQPX-TV	1,515,992	\$10,952.09	\$13,550.00	\$12,251.04
52408	WQRF-TV	1,326,695	\$9,584.53	\$4,450.00	\$7,017.27
2175	WQTO	2,864,195	\$20,692.00	\$4,450.00	\$12,571.00
8688	WRAL-TV	3,643,511	\$26,322.07	\$40,675.00	\$33,498.53
10133	WRAY-TV	2,724,695	\$19,684.20	\$40,675.00	\$30,179.60
64611	WRAZ	3,605,228	\$26,045.50	\$40,675.00	\$33,360.25
136749	WRBJ-TV	1,072,357	\$7,747.10	\$13,550.00	\$10,648.55
3359	WRBL	1,493,140	\$10,786.99	\$4,450.00	\$7,618.50
57221	WRBU	2,737,188	\$19,774.46	\$40,675.00	\$30,224.73
54940	WRBW	4,025,123	\$29,078.97	\$40,675.00	\$34,876.99
59137	WRCB	1,587,742	\$11,470.43	\$13,550.00	\$12,510.22
47904	WRC-TV	8,001,448	\$57,805.41	\$54,000.00	\$55,902.71
54963	WRDC	3,624,288	\$26,183.19	\$40,675.00	\$33,429.10
55454	WRDQ	3,931,023	\$28,399.16	\$40,675.00	\$34,537.08
73937	WRDW-TV	1,564,584	\$11,303.13	\$4,450.00	\$7,876.57
66174	WREG-TV	1,642,307	\$11,864.63	\$13,550.00	\$12,707.32
61011	WRET-TV	1,664,328	\$12,023.72	\$27,150.00	\$19,586.86
73940	WREX	2,303,027	\$16,637.92	\$4,450.00	\$10,543.96
54443	WRFB	2,674,527	\$19,321.77	\$4,450.00	\$11,885.88
73942	WRGB	2,886,233	\$20,851.21	\$13,550.00	\$17,200.61
411	WRGT-TV	3,252,046	\$23,493.98	\$13,550.00	\$18,521.99
74416	WRIC-TV	1,996,265	\$14,421.75	\$13,550.00	\$13,985.88
61012	WRJA-TV	1,153,636	\$8,334.29	\$13,550.00	\$10,942.15
412	WRLH-TV	1,950,292	\$14,089.63	\$13,550.00	\$13,819.81
61013	WRLK-TV	1,254,208	\$9,060.86	\$13,550.00	\$11,305.43
43870	WRLM	3,726,498	\$26,921.60	\$40,675.00	\$33,798.30
74156	WRNN	19,853,836	\$143,431.44	\$54,000.00	\$98,715.72
73964	WROC-TV	1,187,949	\$8,582.18	\$13,550.00	\$11,066.09
159007	WRPT	109,906	\$794.00	\$4,450.00	\$2,622.00
20590	WRPX-TV	2,218,968	\$16,030.64	\$40,675.00	\$28,352.82
62009	WRSP-TV	904,190	\$6,532.20	\$13,550.00	\$10,041.10
40877	WRTV	2,919,683	\$21,092.87	\$27,150.00	\$24,121.43
15320	WRUA	2,905,193	\$20,988.19	\$4,450.00	\$12,719.09
71580	WRXY-TV	1,675,181	\$12,102.13	\$13,550.00	\$12,826.06
48662	WSAV-TV	1,000,315	\$7,226.64	\$13,550.00	\$10,388.32
6867	WSAW-TV	652,442	\$4,713.48	\$4,450.00	\$4,581.74
36912	WSAZ-TV	1,184,629	\$8,558.20	\$13,550.00	\$11,054.10
56092	WSBE-TV	4,669,355	\$33,733.14	\$13,550.00	\$23,641.57
73982	WSBK-TV	7,161,406	\$51,736.64	\$54,000.00	\$52,868.32
72053	WSBS-TV	42,952	\$310.30	\$40,675.00	\$20,492.65

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73983	WSBT-TV	1,691,194	\$12,217.81	\$13,550.00	\$12,883.90
23960	WSB-TV	1,504,105	\$10,866.21	\$54,000.00	\$32,433.10
69446	WSCG	867,516	\$6,267.26	\$13,550.00	\$9,908.63
64971	WSCV	5,465,435	\$39,484.32	\$40,675.00	\$40,079.66
70536	WSEC	563,875	\$4,073.64	\$13,550.00	\$8,811.82
49711	WSEE-TV	556,533	\$4,020.60	\$4,450.00	\$4,235.30
21258	WSES	1,548,117	\$11,184.17	\$4,450.00	\$7,817.08
73988	WSET-TV	1,569,722	\$11,340.25	\$13,550.00	\$12,445.13
13993	WSFA	1,168,636	\$8,442.66	\$4,450.00	\$6,446.33
11118	WSFJ-TV	2,188,828	\$15,812.90	\$27,150.00	\$21,481.45
10203	WSFL-TV	5,316,261	\$38,406.63	\$40,675.00	\$39,540.82
72871	WSFX-TV	928,247	\$6,706.00	\$4,450.00	\$5,578.00
73999	WSIL-TV	672,560	\$4,858.82	\$13,550.00	\$9,204.41
4297	WSIU-TV	1,380,047	\$9,969.97	\$13,550.00	\$11,759.98
74007	WSJV	1,522,499	\$10,999.09	\$13,550.00	\$12,274.55
78908	WSKA	495,370	\$3,578.74	\$4,450.00	\$4,014.37
74034	WSKG-TV	906,281	\$6,547.31	\$4,450.00	\$5,498.65
76324	WSKY-TV	1,934,585	\$13,976.16	\$27,150.00	\$20,563.08
57840	WSLS-TV	1,440,376	\$10,405.81	\$13,550.00	\$11,977.90
21737	WSMH	2,339,224	\$16,899.42	\$13,550.00	\$15,224.71
41232	WSMV-TV	2,447,769	\$17,683.59	\$27,150.00	\$22,416.79
70119	WSNS-TV	9,914,395	\$71,625.25	\$54,000.00	\$62,812.62
74070	WSOC-TV	1,119,856	\$8,090.25	\$40,675.00	\$24,382.63
66391	WSPA-TV	3,393,072	\$24,512.80	\$13,550.00	\$19,031.40
64352	WSPX-TV	1,106,838	\$7,996.21	\$13,550.00	\$10,773.10
17611	WSRE	1,396,694	\$10,090.23	\$13,550.00	\$11,820.12
63867	WSST-TV	345,428	\$2,495.50	\$4,450.00	\$3,472.75
60341	WSTE-DT	3,723,967	\$26,903.31	\$4,450.00	\$15,676.66
21252	WSTM-TV	1,458,931	\$10,539.86	\$13,550.00	\$12,044.93
11204	WSTR-TV	3,252,460	\$23,496.97	\$27,150.00	\$25,323.49
19776	WSUR-DT	3,716,312	\$26,848.01	\$1,625.00	\$14,236.50
2370	WSVI	50,601	\$365.56	\$4,450.00	\$2,407.78
63840	WSVN	5,588,760	\$40,375.26	\$40,675.00	\$40,525.13
73374	WSWB	1,500,450	\$10,839.80	\$13,550.00	\$12,194.90
28155	WSWG	363,166	\$2,623.65	\$4,450.00	\$3,536.82
71680	WSWP-TV	872,568	\$6,303.75	\$4,450.00	\$5,376.88
74094	WSYM-TV	1,516,677	\$10,957.03	\$4,450.00	\$7,703.52
73113	WSYR-TV	1,329,933	\$9,607.93	\$13,550.00	\$11,578.96
40758	WSYT	1,878,638	\$13,571.97	\$13,550.00	\$13,560.99
56549	WSYX	2,635,937	\$19,042.98	\$27,150.00	\$23,096.49
65681	WTAE-TV	1,815,300	\$13,114.40	\$40,675.00	\$26,894.70

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23341	WTAJ-TV	1,080,523	\$7,806.10	\$4,450.00	\$6,128.05
4685	WTAP-TV	472,761	\$3,415.40	\$4,450.00	\$3,932.70
416	WTAT-TV	1,153,279	\$8,331.71	\$13,550.00	\$10,940.86
67993	WTBY-TV	11,643,085	\$84,113.94	\$54,000.00	\$69,056.97
29715	WTCE-TV	2,600,642	\$18,788.00	\$27,150.00	\$22,969.00
65667	WTCI	1,246,139	\$9,002.57	\$13,550.00	\$11,276.28
67786	WTCT	626,187	\$4,523.81	\$13,550.00	\$9,036.90
28954	WTCV	3,254,481	\$23,511.57	\$4,450.00	\$13,980.79
74422	WTEN	1,768,667	\$12,777.50	\$13,550.00	\$13,163.75
9881	WTGL	3,986,743	\$28,801.70	\$40,675.00	\$34,738.35
27245	WTGS	967,792	\$6,991.69	\$13,550.00	\$10,270.84
70655	WTHI-TV	928,934	\$6,710.96	\$4,450.00	\$5,580.48
70162	WTHR	2,988,174	\$21,587.67	\$27,150.00	\$24,368.84
147	WTIC-TV	5,314,290	\$38,392.39	\$27,150.00	\$32,771.20
26681	WTIN-TV	3,714,547	\$26,835.26	\$1,625.00	\$14,230.13
66536	WTIU	1,218,198	\$8,800.71	\$27,150.00	\$17,975.36
1002	WTJP-TV	2,034,256	\$14,696.21	\$27,150.00	\$20,923.11
4593	WTJR	348,369	\$2,516.75	\$4,450.00	\$3,483.37
70287	WTJX-TV	148,859	\$1,075.41	\$4,450.00	\$2,762.71
47401	WTKR	2,142,272	\$15,476.56	\$27,150.00	\$21,313.28
82735	WTLF	349,696	\$2,526.33	\$4,450.00	\$3,488.17
23486	WTLH	1,038,086	\$7,499.52	\$4,450.00	\$5,974.76
67781	WTLJ	1,622,287	\$11,720.00	\$27,150.00	\$19,435.00
65046	WTLV	1,757,600	\$12,697.55	\$27,150.00	\$19,923.78
1222	WTLW	654,714	\$4,729.90	\$4,450.00	\$4,589.95
74098	WTMJ-TV	3,010,678	\$21,750.25	\$27,150.00	\$24,450.12
74109	WTNH	7,845,782	\$56,680.82	\$27,150.00	\$41,915.41
19200	WTNZ	1,722,805	\$12,446.18	\$13,550.00	\$12,998.09
590	WTOC-TV	993,098	\$7,174.51	\$13,550.00	\$10,362.25
74112	WTOG	4,796,964	\$34,655.04	\$40,675.00	\$37,665.02
4686	WTOK-TV	410,134	\$2,962.96	\$4,450.00	\$3,706.48
13992	WTOL	4,184,020	\$30,226.90	\$13,550.00	\$21,888.45
21254	WTOM-TV	83,379	\$602.36	\$1,625.00	\$1,113.68
74122	WTOV-TV	3,892,886	\$28,123.64	\$4,450.00	\$16,286.82
82574	WTPC-TV	2,254,376	\$16,286.44	\$27,150.00	\$21,718.22
86496	WTPX-TV	255,972	\$1,849.24	\$4,450.00	\$3,149.62
6869	WTRF-TV	2,941,511	\$21,250.56	\$4,450.00	\$12,850.28
67798	WTSF	593,934	\$4,290.80	\$13,550.00	\$8,920.40
11290	WTSP	116,070	\$838.53	\$40,675.00	\$20,756.77
4108	WTTA	5,450,176	\$39,374.08	\$40,675.00	\$40,024.54
74137	WTTE	2,636,341	\$19,045.90	\$27,150.00	\$23,097.95

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Population	Pop. Based Fee	Historical Fee	Blended Fee
22207	WTTG	8,070,491	\$58,304.20	\$54,000.00	\$56,152.10
56526	WTTK	2,817,698	\$20,356.09	\$1,625.00	\$10,990.55
74138	WTTO	1,817,151	\$13,127.77	\$27,150.00	\$20,138.88
56523	WTTV	2,362,145	\$17,065.01	\$27,150.00	\$22,107.50
10802	WTTW	9,729,846	\$70,292.00	\$54,000.00	\$62,146.00
74148	WTVA	717,035	\$5,180.13	\$4,450.00	\$4,815.06
22590	WTVC	1,579,628	\$11,411.82	\$13,550.00	\$12,480.91
8617	WTVD	4,012,851	\$28,990.32	\$40,675.00	\$34,832.66
55305	WTVE	4,027,248	\$29,094.33	\$54,000.00	\$41,547.16
36504	WTVF	1,839,337	\$13,288.05	\$27,150.00	\$20,219.02
74150	WTVG	4,274,274	\$30,878.93	\$13,550.00	\$22,214.47
74151	WTVH	1,350,223	\$9,754.51	\$13,550.00	\$11,652.25
10645	WTVI	2,853,536	\$20,615.00	\$40,675.00	\$30,645.00
63154	WTVJ	5,458,451	\$39,433.86	\$40,675.00	\$40,054.43
595	WTVM	1,498,667	\$10,826.92	\$4,450.00	\$7,638.46
72945	WTVO	1,409,708	\$10,184.25	\$4,450.00	\$7,317.13
28311	WTVP	692,859	\$5,005.47	\$4,450.00	\$4,727.73
51597	WTVQ-DT	989,180	\$7,146.20	\$13,550.00	\$10,348.10
57832	WTVR-TV	1,808,516	\$13,065.39	\$13,550.00	\$13,307.69
16817	WTVS	5,636,217	\$40,718.11	\$40,675.00	\$40,696.56
68569	WTVT	5,475,385	\$39,556.20	\$40,675.00	\$40,115.60
3661	WTVW	791,430	\$5,717.58	\$4,450.00	\$5,083.79
35575	WTVX	2,962,933	\$21,405.32	\$27,150.00	\$24,277.66
4152	WTVY	974,532	\$7,040.38	\$4,450.00	\$5,745.19
40759	WTVZ-TV	2,156,534	\$15,579.60	\$27,150.00	\$21,364.80
66908	WTWC-TV	1,032,942	\$7,462.35	\$4,450.00	\$5,956.18
20426	WTWO	737,757	\$5,329.83	\$4,450.00	\$4,889.91
81692	WTWV	1,569,037	\$11,335.30	\$13,550.00	\$12,442.65
51568	WTFX-TV	1,477,715	\$10,675.56	\$54,000.00	\$32,337.78
41065	WFXL-TV	1,054,514	\$7,618.20	\$4,450.00	\$6,034.10
8532	WUAB	3,821,233	\$27,606.00	\$40,675.00	\$34,140.50
12855	WUCF-TV	3,897,003	\$28,153.39	\$40,675.00	\$34,414.20
36395	WUCW	3,664,480	\$26,473.56	\$40,675.00	\$33,574.28
69440	WUFT	1,385,984	\$10,012.86	\$4,450.00	\$7,231.43
413	WUHF	1,152,580	\$8,326.66	\$13,550.00	\$10,938.33
8156	WUJA	2,638,293	\$19,060.00	\$4,450.00	\$11,755.00
69080	WUNC-TV	4,146,526	\$29,956.04	\$40,675.00	\$35,315.52
69292	WUND-TV	1,593,153	\$11,509.52	\$27,150.00	\$19,329.76
69114	WUNE-TV	2,055,852	\$14,852.24	\$40,675.00	\$27,763.62
69300	WUNF-TV	2,533,819	\$18,305.24	\$27,150.00	\$22,727.62
69124	WUNG-TV	3,392,003	\$24,505.08	\$40,675.00	\$32,590.04

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Population	Pop. Based Fee	Historical Fee	Blended Fee
60551	WUNI	7,209,571	\$52,084.60	\$54,000.00	\$53,042.30
69332	WUNJ-TV	1,095,116	\$7,911.52	\$4,450.00	\$6,180.76
69149	WUNK-TV	2,060,442	\$14,885.39	\$13,550.00	\$14,217.70
69360	WUNL-TV	2,700,544	\$19,509.72	\$27,150.00	\$23,329.86
69444	WUNM-TV	1,070,635	\$7,734.66	\$13,550.00	\$10,642.33
69397	WUNP-TV	1,142,992	\$8,257.40	\$40,675.00	\$24,466.20
69416	WUNU	1,134,634	\$8,197.02	\$4,450.00	\$6,323.51
83822	WUNW	1,109,237	\$8,013.54	\$27,150.00	\$17,581.77
6900	WUPA	5,946,477	\$42,959.54	\$54,000.00	\$48,479.77
13938	WUPL	1,632,100	\$11,790.89	\$27,150.00	\$19,470.45
10897	WUPV	1,654,049	\$11,949.46	\$13,550.00	\$12,749.73
19190	WUPW	2,074,890	\$14,989.77	\$13,550.00	\$14,269.89
23128	WUPX-TV	1,147,454	\$8,289.63	\$13,550.00	\$10,919.82
65593	WUSA	8,970,526	\$64,806.39	\$54,000.00	\$59,403.19
4301	WUSI-TV	318,589	\$2,301.60	\$4,450.00	\$3,375.80
60552	WUTB	8,509,757	\$61,477.62	\$27,150.00	\$44,313.81
30577	WUTF-TV	8,557,497	\$61,822.52	\$54,000.00	\$57,911.26
57837	WUTR	526,114	\$3,800.84	\$4,450.00	\$4,125.42
415	WUTV	1,405,230	\$10,151.90	\$13,550.00	\$11,850.95
16517	WUVC-DT	3,528,124	\$25,488.47	\$40,675.00	\$33,081.73
48813	WUVG-DT	2,203,405	\$15,918.21	\$54,000.00	\$34,959.11
3072	WUVN	1,132,445	\$8,181.20	\$27,150.00	\$17,665.60
60560	WUVP-DT	10,421,216	\$75,286.71	\$54,000.00	\$64,643.35
9971	WUXP-TV	2,316,872	\$16,737.94	\$27,150.00	\$21,943.97
417	WVAH-TV	1,373,707	\$9,924.17	\$13,550.00	\$11,737.08
23947	WVAN-TV	1,021,290	\$7,378.18	\$13,550.00	\$10,464.09
65387	WVBT	1,848,277	\$13,352.64	\$27,150.00	\$20,251.32
72342	WVCY-TV	2,543,613	\$18,376.00	\$27,150.00	\$22,763.00
60559	WVEA-TV	4,283,915	\$30,948.58	\$40,675.00	\$35,811.79
74167	WVEC	2,179,223	\$15,743.51	\$27,150.00	\$21,446.76
5802	WVEN-TV	3,607,540	\$26,062.20	\$40,675.00	\$33,368.60
61573	WVEO	1,153,382	\$8,332.46	\$1,625.00	\$4,978.73
69946	WVER	760,205	\$5,492.00	\$13,550.00	\$9,521.00
10976	WVFX	731,193	\$5,282.41	\$4,450.00	\$4,866.20
47929	WVIA-TV	3,131,848	\$22,625.63	\$13,550.00	\$18,087.81
3667	WVII-TV	368,022	\$2,658.73	\$4,450.00	\$3,554.36
70309	WVIR-TV	1,944,353	\$14,046.72	\$4,450.00	\$9,248.36
74170	WVIT	4,963,855	\$35,860.72	\$27,150.00	\$31,505.36
18753	WVIZ	3,638,380	\$26,285.00	\$40,675.00	\$33,480.00
70021	WVLA-TV	1,897,179	\$13,705.92	\$13,550.00	\$13,627.96
81750	WVLR	1,454,254	\$10,506.07	\$13,550.00	\$12,028.03

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Population	Pop. Based Fee	Historical Fee	Blended Fee
35908	WVLT-TV	1,874,453	\$13,541.74	\$13,550.00	\$13,545.87
74169	WVNS-TV	911,630	\$6,585.95	\$4,450.00	\$5,517.98
11259	WVNY	721,176	\$5,210.04	\$13,550.00	\$9,380.02
29000	WVOZ-TV	1,132,932	\$8,184.72	\$1,625.00	\$4,904.86
71657	WVPB-TV	821,794	\$5,936.94	\$13,550.00	\$9,743.47
60111	WVPT	944,751	\$6,825.23	\$4,450.00	\$5,637.62
70491	WVPX-TV	4,165,601	\$30,093.84	\$40,675.00	\$35,384.42
66378	WVPY	1,809,181	\$13,070.19	\$54,000.00	\$33,535.10
67190	WVSN	2,870,008	\$20,734.00	\$4,450.00	\$12,592.00
69943	WVTA	1,232,495	\$8,904.00	\$13,550.00	\$11,227.00
69940	WVTB	454,296	\$3,282.00	\$13,550.00	\$8,416.00
74173	WVTM-TV	1,876,825	\$13,558.88	\$27,150.00	\$20,354.44
74174	WVTV	2,999,694	\$21,670.90	\$27,150.00	\$24,410.45
77496	WVUA	2,296,434	\$16,590.28	\$27,150.00	\$21,870.14
4149	WVUE-DT	1,658,125	\$11,978.91	\$27,150.00	\$19,564.45
4329	WVUT	287,135	\$2,074.37	\$4,450.00	\$3,262.18
74176	WVVA	1,035,752	\$7,482.65	\$4,450.00	\$5,966.33
3113	WVXF	85,191	\$615.45	\$4,450.00	\$2,532.73
12033	WWAY	1,206,281	\$8,714.62	\$4,450.00	\$6,582.31
30833	WWBT	1,911,854	\$13,811.94	\$13,550.00	\$13,680.97
20295	WWCP-TV	2,811,278	\$20,309.71	\$4,450.00	\$12,379.85
24812	WWCW	1,404,553	\$10,147.01	\$1,625.00	\$5,886.00
23671	WWDP	5,792,048	\$41,843.89	\$54,000.00	\$47,921.95
21158	WWHO	2,879,726	\$20,804.20	\$27,150.00	\$23,977.10
14682	WWJE-DT	7,209,571	\$52,084.60	\$54,000.00	\$53,042.30
72123	WWJ-TV	5,374,064	\$38,824.22	\$40,675.00	\$39,749.61
166512	WWJX	518,866	\$3,748.48	\$13,550.00	\$8,649.24
6868	WWLP	3,838,272	\$27,729.09	\$4,450.00	\$16,089.55
74192	WWL-TV	1,756,442	\$12,689.19	\$27,150.00	\$19,919.59
3133	WWMB	1,460,406	\$10,550.51	\$4,450.00	\$7,500.26
74195	WWMT	2,460,942	\$17,778.75	\$27,150.00	\$22,464.38
68851	WWNY-TV	365,677	\$2,641.79	\$4,450.00	\$3,545.89
74197	WWOR-TV	19,853,836	\$143,431.44	\$54,000.00	\$98,715.72
65943	WWPB	2,184,917	\$15,784.65	\$54,000.00	\$34,892.32
23264	WWPX-TV	3,892,904	\$28,123.77	\$1,625.00	\$14,874.39
68547	WWRS-TV	2,322,471	\$16,778.39	\$27,150.00	\$21,964.19
61251	WWSB	3,340,133	\$24,130.35	\$40,675.00	\$32,402.68
23142	WWSI	11,012,279	\$79,556.77	\$54,000.00	\$66,778.38
16747	WWTI	196,531	\$1,419.81	\$4,450.00	\$2,934.91
998	WWTO-TV	52,428	\$378.76	\$54,000.00	\$27,189.38
26994	WWTV	1,034,174	\$7,471.25	\$4,450.00	\$5,960.63

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Population	Pop. Based Fee	Historical Fee	Blended Fee
84214	WWTW	15,328,951	\$110,742.00	\$13,550.00	\$62,146.00
26993	WWUP-TV	116,638	\$842.64	\$1,625.00	\$1,233.82
23338	WXBU	3,046,418	\$22,008.45	\$27,150.00	\$24,579.22
61504	WXCW	1,749,847	\$12,641.54	\$13,550.00	\$13,095.77
61084	WXEL-TV	5,553,227	\$40,118.56	\$27,150.00	\$33,634.28
60539	WXFT-DT	10,174,464	\$73,504.08	\$54,000.00	\$63,752.04
23929	WXGA-TV	695,007	\$5,020.99	\$27,150.00	\$16,085.49
51163	WXIA-TV	6,179,680	\$44,644.29	\$54,000.00	\$49,322.14
53921	WXII-TV	3,434,637	\$24,813.09	\$27,150.00	\$25,981.54
146	WXIN	2,721,639	\$19,662.12	\$27,150.00	\$23,406.06
39738	WXIX-TV	2,825,570	\$20,412.96	\$27,150.00	\$23,781.48
414	WXLV-TV	4,362,761	\$31,518.20	\$27,150.00	\$29,334.10
68433	WXMI	191,107	\$1,380.63	\$27,150.00	\$14,265.31
64549	WXOW	425,378	\$3,073.09	\$4,450.00	\$3,761.54
6601	WXPX-TV	4,566,037	\$32,986.74	\$40,675.00	\$36,830.87
74215	WXTV-DT	19,992,096	\$144,430.28	\$54,000.00	\$99,215.14
12472	WXTX	700,123	\$5,057.95	\$4,450.00	\$4,753.97
11970	WXXA-TV	1,775,667	\$12,828.07	\$13,550.00	\$13,189.04
57274	WXXI-TV	1,219,928	\$8,813.21	\$13,550.00	\$11,181.61
53517	WXXV-TV	1,178,251	\$8,512.12	\$4,450.00	\$6,481.06
10267	WXYZ-TV	5,591,434	\$40,394.58	\$40,675.00	\$40,534.79
12279	WYCC	9,359,879	\$67,619.22	\$54,000.00	\$60,809.61
77515	WYCI	34,169	\$246.85	\$13,550.00	\$6,898.42
70149	WYCW	3,393,072	\$24,512.80	\$13,550.00	\$19,031.40
62219	WYDC	393,843	\$2,845.27	\$4,450.00	\$3,647.63
18783	WYDN	6,206,239	\$44,836.16	\$54,000.00	\$49,418.08
35582	WYDO	1,097,745	\$7,930.51	\$1,625.00	\$4,777.76
25090	WYES-TV	1,958,758	\$14,150.79	\$27,150.00	\$20,650.39
53905	WYFF	2,586,888	\$18,688.63	\$27,150.00	\$22,919.32
49803	WYIN	7,125,706	\$51,478.73	\$54,000.00	\$52,739.36
24915	WYMT-TV	1,180,276	\$8,526.75	\$13,550.00	\$11,038.37
17010	WYOU	3,553,761	\$25,673.68	\$13,550.00	\$19,611.84
77789	WYOW	91,233	\$659.10	\$1,625.00	\$1,142.05
13933	WYPX-TV	1,167,975	\$8,437.88	\$13,550.00	\$10,993.94
4693	WYTV	2,068,935	\$14,946.75	\$4,450.00	\$9,698.37
5875	WYZZ-TV	1,042,140	\$7,528.80	\$4,450.00	\$5,989.40
15507	WZBJ	1,606,844	\$11,608.43	\$13,550.00	\$12,579.22
28119	WZDX	1,557,490	\$11,251.88	\$13,550.00	\$12,400.94
70493	WZME	5,996,408	\$43,320.26	\$54,000.00	\$48,660.13
81448	WZMQ	73,423	\$530.43	\$4,450.00	\$2,490.22
71871	WZPX-TV	2,094,029	\$15,128.04	\$27,150.00	\$21,139.02

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Population	Pop. Based Fee	Historical Fee	Blended Fee
136750	WZRB	952,279	\$6,879.61	\$13,550.00	\$10,214.81
418	WZTV	2,311,143	\$16,696.55	\$27,150.00	\$21,923.27
83270	WZVI	55,804	\$403.15	\$1,625.00	\$1,014.07
19183	WZVN-TV	1,916,098	\$13,842.60	\$13,550.00	\$13,696.30
49713	WZZM	1,574,546	\$11,375.10	\$27,150.00	\$19,262.55

NOTE: Appendix J includes both feeable and exempt full service broadcast television stations.

**STATEMENT OF
COMMISSIONER MICHAEL O'RIELLY**

Re: *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2019*, MD Docket No. 19-105.

Practically all the items we consider at the Commission affect the financial bottom line of regulated entities in some form or another. Apart from forfeitures, however, none have such a *direct* effect on a company's balance sheet than our annual regulatory fees order. But, unlike forfeitures, which penalize individual companies based on specific conduct, any adjustments to the fee structure create a zero-sum gain or loss for an affected entity irrespective of its actions. Since one industry segment's relief is another's burden, it takes a delicate balance to create a fair and viable fee structure and requires careful consideration.

Therefore, I am sympathetic to concerns raised by our nation's broadcasters, satellite providers, and others over the fee increases included in this year's item. While some aspects of the fees admittedly may be outside the Commission's control, we have the option to keep fees down at least in part by controlling overall costs and spending less. And, since the burden of paying our regulatory fees is ultimately borne by consumers, tightening our metaphorical belt would certainly be prudent at this time. In my view, all possible internal restraints on spending should be considered and every idea for improving operations must be on the table and aggressively pursued.

For those interested in how we might address some of the rising Commission costs, I have laid out a series of ideas in my blog post on agency reform.¹ I would encourage everyone to read them and perhaps offer further suggestions on this issue. Left to its own devices, federal agency spending will continue to creep like an intrusive backyard vine, slowly overtaking more and more industry resources each passing year.

¹ <https://www.fcc.gov/news-events/blog/2018/12/20/further-improving-fccs-procedures>.